The BYE-LAWS, and Regulations of the MARINE SOCIETY, incorporated in MDCCLXXII:

with

the several Instructions, Forms of Indentures, & other Instruments, used by them.

Also a List of Subscribers, from May 1769, to June 1772.

To which is prefixed

An Historical Account of this Institution, with Remarks on the Usefulness of it.

LONDON
MDCCLXXII.

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ERRATA.

ERRATA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page 17. line 6. *for* Admirality, *read* Admiralty.

33. l. 17. *dele* a Prefident.

68. l. 1. *for* VIII. *read* VII.

101. l. 20. *for* Parents, *read* Friends.

36. l. laft. *add*, All Committees, except on Thurfdays and extraordinary meetings, are called Sub-Committees.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, &c.

THE preſervation of Health; the promotion of Induſtry, which is uſeful to mankind; and a juſt attention to the duties we owe to the great Author of nature, conſtitute the true love of our country: but in time of war, the means of defence become more eſſentially neceſſary to ſelf-preſervation, and call for the exertion of all the power both of prince and people. *Introduction.*

On this principle was founded the Marine Society, the goodneſs of Providence preſiding over all the labours of men. The Society have always deemed a conteſt, with regard to the Founder of their Inſtitution, entirely foreign to the good intended: but foraſmuch as many have been led into falſe opinions in relation to this ſubject, juſtice demands that ſome mention ſhould be made of *facts*, which may ſet the matter in its true light. *Origin of this Inſtitution.*

Lord Harry Pawlet, now *Duke of Bolton*, in the ſpring, 1756, then commanding his Ma-

jesty's ship Barfleur, requested *John Fielding, Esq*; now Sir John Fielding, Knt. to collect a number of poor boys for the use of his ship, desiring they might be clothed at his Lordship's expence. *Fowler Walker, Esq*; of Lincolns-Inn, happening to meet these boys on their journey, and being struck with their appearance, his humanity suggested to him, that a greater number of such poor boys might be fitted out by a subscription. On his arrival in town, he proposed to Mr. Fielding, to solicit the public for a subscription for this purpose, himself offering to open it by a small donation. This worthy Magistrate, in his written answer, expressed his doubts of the event, but acquiesced with Mr. Walker's design, and happily succeeded so far, that he collected sufficient to clothe 3 or 400 boys.

A Merchant of London, totally unconnected with the noble Lord, and both the Gentlemen above-mentioned, desired a meeting of the Merchants and Owners of Ships, and proposed to them to form themselves into a society to clothe *landmen* and *boys* for the sea-service. The first part was eagerly embraced, and the design as speedily carried into execution. Many days had not elapsed, when the design relating to the boys fell into their hands. This was natural to expect, as they were qualified to conduct an enterprize of this nature, having credit with the public to

collect

collect the ſums neceſſary for the purpoſe, converſant in the proper clothing, and connected with maritime people.

A *regular* ſociety being formed, and a proper Committee and other officers appointed, Mr. Fielding was invited to join as a member; but did not long continue. Mr. Walker afterwards became a member, and is now comprehended in the act of Incorporation.

How grateful the deſign proved, was obvious from the conduct of numbers of fellow-ſubjects of all ranks and conditions, who under this aſſociation contributed with a liberal hand. An effort calculated to furniſh the means of ſucceſs in war, and at the ſame time imploring the protection of Heaven, by deeds of charity and beneficence, could not but pleaſe. The *ſociety* was ſenſible, that many were in a periſhing or uſeleſs ſtate; and many, as the *forlorn hope* of human nature, ready for any deſperate enterprize: and they juſtly thought that the preſerving of ſuch young perſons, was ſo far preſerving their fellow-ſubjects in general; and conſequently, the rendering them uſeful, was doubly promoting the great ends of government.

As enterprizes of this kind derive their worth from their *uſefulneſs*, this muſt ariſe from the

judgment, disinterestedness, and *constancy*, with which they are executed. The motive for clothing of *landmen*, was urgent in proportion to the call for seamen. It was no wonder it should be extremely difficult to procure mariners to navigate merchant ships, when the King had occasion for more seamen than existed at that time in the nation. But no royal bounty was then given to landmen to serve at sea, and it was obvious, that if these men carried new and clean *seamen*'s clothes on their backs, on board the King's ships, it would naturally accelerate their becoming mariners, whilst it prevented a great part of that derision with which genuine seamen are apt to treat landmen in their land clothes (*a*). The

Nature of the design in respect to men.

(*a*) They call them *Long Toggies*, this cant phrase being probably derived from the Roman *Toga*. Capt. Hanway, commander in the navy at this time, in a letter to a member of this Society, says, " At the end of last war, I entered a great number of *landmen*, but I found " much difficulty to get the seamen to mix " with them, whilst they wore their land " clothing: I therefore desired every landman " to trust me with thirty shillings of the first " prize money he should be entitled to, which " happened to be paid soon after; and I employed my tailors to make such clothing as " our

The filthineſs of ſuch landmen's garments, had frequently occaſioned diſtempers in our ſhips, which had proved fatal to thouſands of ſeamen; and the filth and rags of boys could not be leſs pernicious. The good effects were apparent to our firſt officers in command, (*b*) who obſerved, that of all kinds of encouragement to men or boys, none anſwered ſo effectually as this of *clothing*, for it operated like a charm in pre-

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" our beſt ſeamen were moſt pleaſed with. " The diſtinction between ſeamen and land- " men immediately ceaſed; and thoſe very " landmen became ſeamen in one third of the " time they would otherwiſe have been."

(*b*) Admiral Boſcawen, well known as the great promoter of ventilators in ſhips, as well as a brave commander, in a letter written to a member of the Society, ſays, " It is with " great pleaſure that I ſee your labours for the " good of the public brought to maturity; for " I will venture to ſay, no *ſcheme* for manning " the navy, within my knowledge, has ever had " the ſucceſs as the *Marine Society*'s: I have " ſeen many of the men and boys you have " ſent, who I am ſure will become uſeful " members of ſociety, who would otherwiſe " have been loſt to the nation."

preſerving the health of *landmen*, and of the whole crew, with which they were mixed: it facilitated their introduction into ſhips of war, by deſtroying the diſtinction of the land dreſs: and ſo far as clothing was *given* in place of entrance money, it prevented the debauchery and deſertion of which money is ſo frequently the cauſe.

How far this Society may, at any time hereafter, be invited to act the part they did in the laſt war, with regard to *landmen*, is very uncertain; but as nothing can be more apparent, than the advantages of beſtowing a bounty of *clothing* to landmen, to ſerve at ſea, whether it be given by the crown, or by private munificence, the effect will be the ſame: forty ſhillings value, in good and proper clothing, is more eſſentially uſeful to the preſervation of the man, than three times the value in money. The Navy-board is ſo ſenſible of the advantage, that *ſlops* are now iſſued to the *landmen* as ſoon as they are *ſecured* on board: but this is on account of their wages, whereas the clothing might be in place of a bounty. But the temptation to many volunteers, is ready-money; therefore part might be in gold or ſilver, and part in raiment; and where the men can be truſted with money, they may be confided in for clothing.

Men clothed under the care of regulating captains.

It

It muſt be remembered that the ſociety acted, with regard to the *men*, in concert with the regulating captains, not aſſuming a province, that might carry the appearance of raiſing ſea forces, but in ſuch a mode as was agreeable to the King, as a proof of which, his Majeſty gave them 1000*l.* and his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales, 400*l.*

Number of boys neceſſary in time of war.

The number of boys, neceſſary in time of war, for the uſe of the King's ſhips, is very conſiderable. The navy regulations require *four* boys to every *hundred* men, and conſequently *ſeventy thouſand men* will take *two thouſand eight hundred boys*: Much the greateſt part of this number *was* requeſted of this Society, as appears by the regiſters of thoſe actually ſent as ſervants to commanders and officers in the fleet. It was not at firſt generally comprehended, that this charity is ſerviceable to the boys, excluſive of their pittance of wages: but the officer and the public are equally benefited (*a*). Such ſervices are

(*a*) The commanders and officers receive of the crown, the *pay* of their ſervants at the rate of

are performed on board ſhips of war by boys, as would otherwiſe require men.

In

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of ordinary ſeamen's wages: this encourages them to breed up young ſeamen for the public uſe; and the public intereſt is ſo far promoted. No indenture is entered into by them, as in the caſe of apprentices to owners and maſters of ſhips; but ſo long as the ſhip of war remains in *pay*, the obligation between maſter and ſervant, ſtands on the ſame foundation of juſtice, for the boy who runs away from his ſhip, is deemed a *deſerter*.

Theſe boys are not the leſs entitled to their pay of *forty ſhillings* a year, on account of this charity: whereas if the maſter at ſetting out, diſburſes the *forty ſhillings* in clothing and bedding, nothing will be due to the boy, at the end of the year, except in caſe of *prize-money*, in time of war, when he ſhares in common as a man: otherwiſe, from year to year, he might wear out his little pay before it became due. The advantage is mutual; for if the officer can procure no ſervant, he cannot have the pay abovementioned.

The intereſt of the maſter, and the ſervant, being thus united, the boy in the mean time, learns to be a ſeaman, and becomes ſerviceable

to

In time of peace, the demand for ſuch boys is very ſmall, as the children of officers, and

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to the public. In time of war, the King challenges the ſervice of apprentices, in all *water-borne* buſineſſes, when they reach the age of *eighteen*; and it may be ſuppoſed, theſe boys on board ſhips of war, are rated as men, and receive the pay as ſuch, when they reach to this age, provided they are well-grown and ſtrong.

The boy has a fair proſpect before him; but his ſucceſs, at ſo early an age, depends on his ability as a ſeaman, being of ſuch ſtrength and ſtature as render him fit to perform the duty of a man, to warrant the commander at once to do juſtice to the public, and to his *ſervant*. This depends partly on the humanity of the commander; if the ſervant, upon a fair and candid principle, and agreeable to the intention of the public regulation, ought to be rated for himſelf, the maſter ought then to provide himſelf with another ſervant.

It is preſumed, that commanders and officers in general do juſtice in this particular, and rather *give* than *take* the advantage; they eſteem it a blemiſh in character not to do it. The officers of ſhips on home ſtations, or coming

and the ſons of gentlemen, can have no *births* on board his Majeſty's navy, in any other quality than that of *ſervants*.

Quality of boys for the King's ſhips.

In the execution of this buſineſs, it hath been found difficult to reſiſt the tears of the widow and the orphan; but when boys are brought to this office under age, and under ſize, they muſt be rejected; otherwiſe neither the reputation, nor utility of the inſtitution, could be ſupported. This alſo is neceſſary to the regard due to the *Society*, on the part of the commanders and officers of the King's ſhips (*b*), that *they* may ſee

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coming home annually, or being in any foreign parts where they can be ſupplied, find it an eaſy taſk to act right in this reſpect: and their number of ſervants ought to be kept complete; for if the repreſentatives of ſervants are at any time checked by the clerk of the check, on board a ſhip of war in port, merely on account of reckoning ſo many heads, that the commander and officer may receive the ſervants pay, it is a groſs abuſe.

(*b*) As it is a wiſe, and *political regulation*, that boys ſhould be well choſen, and well taught, they ſhould be of ſuch conſtitutions as promiſe to render them *ſtout* and *hardy* mariners.

ſee the Society *underſtand* what they are about; and mean to co-operate with them in the ſeveral views of the *public* ſervice. The Society extend their care, not only that the boys ſhall meet ſuch encouragement as their uſefulneſs requires, and the laws of humanity demand at the hands of their Maſters; but they conſider them alſo with due attention to their morals (*c*).

The

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mariners. The regulations require them to be thirteen years old, whilſt it ſuppoſes them to be of ſuch growth and activity of body, as to be able to keep themſelves clean, and perform the duties required. The *ſociety boys* in general, are from thirteen to fifteen years of age; but ſome of them appear to great diſadvantage, from their growth being checked by the poverty and inſufficiency of their diet, and the defect of due warmth, occaſioned by the want of ſuch *clothing* as our climate requires to nouriſh their limbs: As hunger and nakedneſs prey on the human frame, *good clothing*, and *ſhip proviſion*, ſoon make a great alteration in their favour.

(*c*) With regard to the proper care of their morals, *this ſociety* could not be more attentive in recommending them to the commanders, were they their own children, as the regulations of the Society abundantly teſtify.

The effects of the education of the lower people.

The war which was ſoon ſpread to ſuch remote parts of every quarter of the globe, could not but require a great number of his Majeſty's ſubjects, both *men* and *boys*, even to the gleanings of our priſons: if our martial operations had been confined to the ſea only, ſo large a fleet muſt have employed a vaſt number of people. The *Society* having exhauſted, not only theſe cities, but the ſouthern parts of this iſland, of all the young hands that could be ſpared; directed their attention northwards, and alſo to *Ireland*, for a ſupply of ſuch boys, as were unemployed, theſe being bold, hardy, and deſirous of learning to be ſeamen on board the King's ſhips.

This opened a new ſcene, as it afforded an opportunity of obſerving the very ſtriking effects of the difference of education of the inferior claſſes of the people, in different parts of his Majeſty's dominions. The kindneſs and liberality of ſentiment, with which this Society acted, naturally led them to befriend the *virtuous poor*, from whatever part they might come, whilſt they uſed their utmoſt endeavours, to put others, who were not ſo well inclined, in a train of becoming good and uſeful. No gratification can be ſo pleaſing as this; and it was a ſolid ſatisfaction, to find many ſuch boys, ready and candid in their anſwers, averſe

to lying and ſwearing, capable of repeating their prayers, the belief, and the commandments, maſters of the catechiſm, and able to read. The ſobriety of theſe boys was alſo attended with a clean garb, and a ſteady purpoſe with regard to their engagement.

The great objects of all human enquiry, being the precepts of true religion, with reſpect to the ſoul, and uſeful induſtry for the preſervation of the body; it was natural to examine, from whence ſuch deportment aroſe; and it was apparent, that in ſome parts of this iſland, the poor, from their infancy, are trained by the parochial clergy, to reverence the ſabbath-day; to ſpeak truth; to honour their parents, and teachers; and to ſhew due reſpect to magiſtrates. Some, of another rank, appeared, among whom there was no want of activity, bravery, docility, and ingenuouſneſs; but ſo ill inſtructed in their religion, as to have little or no guard againſt temptation. A *third* claſs, by far the moſt numerous, was abominably corrupted. As blaſts in the vegetable creation, deſtroy the labours of the huſbandman, the morals of theſe poor boys were withered in the bud: Some by the early loſs of their parents; ſome through the misfortune of not having ever received any inſtruction; ſome by being vagabonds, and in a habit of idleneſs; and others by keeping the moſt wicked company,

in the moſt wicked part of theſe kingdoms, were hardened in iniquity. The effect in every caſe correſponded with the cauſe: and we need but appeal to our own hearts with regard to the firſt impreſſions which we receive of religion and moral obligations; and obſerve, when *reaſon* ripens, how theſe tend to the preſervation of the individual, and the peace and good order of the community.

Education in ſhips of war.

According to vulgar opinion, but little moral inſtruction could be expected in ſhips of war: but the commanders, who were rightly informed of the intentions of this *Society*, and convinced that they ſeriouſly meant to conſider theſe poor boys as their *children*, were induced to take care of them.

The principle on which the Society ſet out, prompted them to act this part; at the ſame time eſteeming the ſervice done the navy, and his Majeſty's officers, as a common national intereſt. It was not a leſs pleaſure, on this occaſion, to find that as the naval regulations were calculated to breed up ſeamen from *boys*, many Britiſh ſea commanders were very regular men; and whilſt a ſenſe of religion prevailed in their hearts, they were attentive to the health, as well as the military diſcipline of their reſpective crews. Theſe captains are

petty ſovereigns within their walls of wood, and ſeem to have much to anſwer for, both to God and their country, when they are negligent of the morals of their crews. In a political view, it is moſt apparent, that the thoughtleſſneſs of *Engliſh ſeamen*, which leads them into vice, is more apt to rob them of their lives, than the ſame want of reflexion among any ſort of people who live on ſhore.

Thus it appeared, that ſomething farther might be obtained in favour of theſe boys in general; that good order, cleanlineſs, and inſtruction, on board of ſhips, might at length be ſecured to them in the moſt advantageous manner. Nothing of the kind had ever been done in the good order propoſed by the Society; and it was neceſſary to eſtabliſh a reputation among the common people: Nothing arbitrary or compulſive being intended, it was highly proper *they* ſhould be made ſenſible of it, that *their* hearts might be ſo won by civility and kindneſs, as to part with their children, when wanted by the public, in confidence that they would be taken care of. They were not ignorant that many arts are occaſionally employed to engage ſubjects to go abroad, and ſome of them were jealous; it was hard for them to believe, that *their* good was ſo much the ruling deſire of another man's heart.

Regard to parents of boys.

Care of the boys after the war.

The boys who were thus collected, being chiefly of the overflowing of these vast cities, and few of them with any visible means of support, it could not be imagined that they, being of the age of 13 to 15, supplied at different times, from 1756 to 1762, could be all grown up. Their allowance of *forty shillings* a year to keep them clothed, it was equally reasonable to presume would be expended; but altho' it was a consolation to think, that when we should cease to waste our blood in war, these subjects might apply themselves to the cultivation of the arts of peace; the same motives which actuated the Society to send them to sea, induced them to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty, requesting, that notice might be given the boys, upon the paying off any of his Majesty's ships, that they would take all of them who were in want, under their protection, and provide for them by *land*, or in the merchants service at *sea*. Upon this occasion it appeared, that so many of them were actually become seamen, and had provided for themselves in merchants ships, and other various employments on shore, only 387 applied for relief.

The Society being well apprized of the justice due to these young persons, who had served during the war, informed the public accord-

accordingly (*a*); intending, that whenever it ſhould pleaſe divine Providence to chaſtiſe this nation

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Marine Society's-Office, 6 *Jan.* 1763.

(*a*) " The Society can now inform the public, that in conſequence of their memorial made to the Lords of the Admirality, which was referred to the King, orders have been iſſued to the reſpective commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips, that upon the diſcharge of their crews, they ſhall give certificates to the *boys* who ſerved under them, expreſſing their age, ſtature, time of ſervice, and deſcription, with directions for ſuch boys to be victualled on board ſhips in ordinary, on the King's account, for a time not exceeding three months. It is intended, that the boys ſhall be brought to town by degrees, and placed out as apprentices, by this Society, in the merchants ſervice in general, the coaſting trade, and the Eaſt-India ſervice; or in ſuch manner as is moſt practicable and beneficial for them and the public. And the Society has the further pleaſure to find, that his Majeſty expreſſed great approbation of this act of good policy and humanity: therefore it is hoped, that our fellow-ſubjects will receive the higheſt ſatisfaction, in preſerving ſo many young perſons; and, by giving this finiſhing ſtroke to their fortunes, make an effectual proviſion for them for life."

nation by calling it again to arms, not only to maintain their character with respect to humanity, but likewise to appear as ready, on their part, to support the same cause of national defence.

Cost of fitting out men and boys.

This attempt depended on casual donations; but it had the terrors of war to support it. The whole operation cost only 23,692*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* and how many hundreds of these objects were prevented from being condemned for petty larceny, or greater crimes, is more easy to imagine than describe (*a*).

Mr. Hickes's *Bequest.*

From the termination of the war, in 1763, to May, 1769, the operations of the Society were suspended. *Mr. Hickes*, a Merchant of *Hamburgh*, seeing with eyes of benevolence and public love, the great utility of this design; and not being connected by any one near rela-

(*a*) The regulations and mode of conducting the business of this Society, during the late War, are amply set forth in an octavo volume, printed in 1759, entitled, *An Account of the Marine Society, recommending the Piety and Policy of the Institution*, &c.

tion,

tion, he followed the dictates of his affections and Christian charity towards his country, which pleaded strongly in his breast for the lowest and most forsaken part of his fellow-subjects. He was sensible of the probity and exactness, the zeal and knowledge, with which the design had been conducted through the war, and the advantages derived from it, to this nation, which he most loved; and he knew what was further intended. The world will not, therefore, be surprized at the attention shewn by the Society, to the legacy which was left them in September, 1763, amounting, so far as appeared by the *will*, to no less a sum than 22,000*l.* though at length it produced only about 18,000*l.* Some doubts (*a*) arising, it

(*a*) The words of his bequest were, to lay out the produce of his estate in *secure land*, the interests to be applied to the use of the Marine Society in *London*: There was at that time, a Marine Society in *Dublin*, which made this distinction necessary. The *will* having declared, that the money should be laid out in land, difficulties were immediately started: it was not said where the land *should* be bought; but it was evident, that it was *not* to be bought where it could not be made *secure*, for secure land without a title that is good, is a contradiction:

it was not till the beginning of 1769 that the money could be recovered.

It

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diction: the word *ſecure*, might therefore be conſtrued in favour of the Society; but Mr. Hickes died out of the juriſdiction of theſe realms; he made his will in *Hamburgh*, where his property was; and *allodial* lands are purchaſeable in the Hanoverian, and other dominions, in the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, as appeared afterwards, from the moſt authentic certificates, particularly from Hanover.

This was the real caſe. The Society, however, thought it moſt conſiſtent with their intereſt, to compromiſe with the next heir, for eleven twentieths of the produce of the bequeſt. Alexander Hume, Eſq; of Hertfordſhire, was the zealous neighbour and friend, and acted in behalf of the poor woman, to whom 10*l.* only was left by will. Though remote, and of half blood, without children, and the laſt perſon remaining, ſhe was truly the heir at law. The next year (1764) ſhe died; and other difficulties offered at home and at *Hamburgh*, to protract the decree for carrying the deed of compromiſe into execution: according to the common lot of mankind in ſuch caſes, the Society were flattered from *poſt* to *poſt*, from *Hamburgh*;

and

It now became the duty of *this Society* to execute the pious intention, and to hand down the name of this merchant, engraven on the hearts of the *poor* and *diſtreſſed*, to the remoteſt poſterity. On the foundation laid by Mr. *Hickes*, it may be preſumed, that the nobleſt ſuperſtructure may be raiſed: the moſt pious gratitude therefore is due, and the Society hath accordingly been ſolicitous to expreſs ſuch gratitude in the moſt becoming manner (*b*).

All

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and from *term* to *term*, in *London*; and ſpent, with no ſmall labour and vexation, the years 1765 to 1768, in an arduous attention to this object, reſolving to maintain the rights of the poor, as long as it ſhould pleaſe Divine Providence to permit: and therefore they could not properly expend the little ſtock they poſſeſſed.

(*b*) A groupe of Charity, protecting a poor boy, made in hard metal, bronzed, was preſented to the Society by Thomas Naſh, Eſq; a citizen; and by the joint permiſſion of the City of London and the Mercers company, it is ſet up at the top of the ſtairs on the ſouth ſide of the Royal-Exchange. Mr. Edward Edwards has voluntarily made a painting

of

All evidence being ripe, the Society obtained a decree, or decretal order in Chancery, enabling the parties to carry into execution

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of it, embellifhed with additions, in an elegant emblematical manner. Britannia arrayed in her attributes of peace, is feated at the foot of this ftatue, recommending a diftreffed mother and her two fons, drawn from real life, to the protection of the Marine Society, three of whofe principal members are introduced into this piece. Mr. John Hall, of Chelfea Cheney-Walk, an hiftorical engraver of great eminence, offered to engrave it by fubfcription, and has actually begun, propofing to finifh it early in the next year, 1773. This alfo is a teftimonial of the gratitude of the Society to Mr. Hickes.

Under the real groupe, are the words,

Charity hopeth all things;

and the plate has the following monumental infcription engraven on brafs, and properly wafhed in gold to preferve the colour.

MARINE SOCIETY,
INSTITUTED, MDCCLVI.
SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTION.

During

cution the deed of compromise which had been entered into with the heir at law.

Thus

During a victorious and expensive war with France and Spain, this Society gave a bounty of sea-clothing to 5451 landmen volunteers, to serve as seamen on board his Majesty's Fleet;

And fitted out 5174 poor boys, as servants to officers in the Royal Navy, as a nursery of seamen, the whole charge amounting to 23,692*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

From May 1769, to October 1771, they also clothed and sent to sea, in the King's Ships, and in the Merchants service, 1073 distrest boys.

IN MDCCLXIII.

WILLIAM HICKES, ESQ.

left a token of regard to this his native Country, worthy to be recorded to the latest posterity.

He bequeathed to this Society a sum of money, which produces three hundred pounds *per annum*, for fitting out poor boys in time of war, to serve the officers on board the Royal Navy, in order to be brought up as seamen:

In

Thus free from all perplexities, the Society purſued the plan they had reſolved on in 1765.

In time of Peace
One half of the produce to be expended in fitting out poor Boys as Apprentices to Owners and Maſters of Ships, in the Merchants ſervice and Coaſting Veſſels.
The other half in placing out poor Girls to Trades, whereby they may earn an honeſt livelihood.
The ſum of 150*l.* being very inadequate to the general deſign of employing Boys at ſea,
the Benevolent are invited to relieve the Orphan, prevent the miſeries of poverty and idleneſs, and teach the riſing generation to defend their Country, and promote her Commerce.

THIS MEMORIAL WAS GIVEN BY THOMAS NASH, ESQ. CITIZEN OF LONDON.

Under which is inſcribed in braſs letters,

ROBERT LORD ROMNEY, PRESIDENT.
JOHN THORNTON, ESQ. TREASURER.

This

1764 (*a*). They began in the moſt cautious and deliberate manner, with regard both to apprentices and maſters; well knowing, that to give ſtability to ſuch an object, and to keep ſuch young perſons within the line of duty, it was neceſſary to proceed with a minute information of the ſituation of individuals. To this end, the Society thought the Royal Exchange the moſt proper place for their office: this being in the center of commerce, they can

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This monument is ſupported by a pedeſtal, to raiſe the groupe to a proper heighth: on this is the further inſcription, alluding to the donor of the bequeſt.

BLESSED
IS THE MAN WHO
PROVIDETH FOR THE SICK
AND NEEDY:
THE LORD SHALL DELIVER HIM
IN THE TIME OF TROUBLE.

(*a*) In the beginning of this year, previous to this decretal order of Chancery, Sir John Fielding obtained a ſubſcription to the amount of near 2400*l.* and gave an account of the expenditure of it, in clothes and 'prentice fees to maſters, for about 300 boys.

can the more eaſily obtain intelligence from both extremities of theſe cities, and from the merchants who frequent this place, as well as from the adjacent coffee-houſes, and places of rendezvous of maritime people. They accordingly engaged for proper rooms to be made ready, remaining in the mean time at their office in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet: and in order to proceed with ſo much the greater aſſurance of ſucceſs, the Society formed a numerous committee, great part of which was compoſed of merchants of conſideration, and likewiſe of Owners of ſhips.

Having made this arrangement, poor boys came from all parts of theſe cities, and ſuch as were found fit and proper for ſea-ſervice, and who appeared to intend to do their duty as apprentices, were provided for to the number of 6 or 8 in a week, according as fit and proper maſters appeared to take them, upon ſuch terms as might probably anſwer (*a*). The Society having,

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(*a*) The Society ſet off by giving the Maſter two guineas down, and an engagement to give two at the end of two years, beſides clothing, &c. to the amount of 50*s.* to the boy: they afterwards fell to one guinea, and one at the end of a year: but now they give only

having, through the course of so many tedious years, anxiously sought for the means of securing a foundation, whereon to build a firm structure, and having at length happily obtained a moral certainty of 300*l.* *per annum*, arising from Mr. Hickes's will, proceeded with alacrity. This sum was very inadequate to their object; but subscriptions came in gradually in aid of the design.

It is obvious, that all the permanency which any body politic can derive, depends on a social establishment, that when one individual falls, another may take his place, by providing for the mode of succession. Upon this principle the *Society* was desirous of being incorporated; and accordingly, in the beginning of the sessions in 1772, they made a petition (*b*) to Parliament for that purpose, setting forth, what they had done during the last war, and also since that time.

By

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only clothing and bedding to the apprentice, the indentures, conveyance, cure of the sick, inoculation when necessary; and, till masters can be provided, food and lodging for such boys as have none.

(*b*) By the registers of the Society, it appears, that from 24 July, 1756, to 6 June,

By the regiſters it appeared, that the whole number of men and boys was 11757, of whom the Society had placed out 1132 boys, ſince the laſt war; but it muſt be obſerved, that the alarm of war in 1770, occaſioned a demand of about 600 of this number. What part of theſe boys have been ſnatched from the deſtruction which threatened them, is not very difficult to compute; we may ſuppoſe, without exaggerating, that one in five would have been loſt to the community.

To

1760, they clothed and fitted out, viz. Men 5451, Boys - - - - - - for the uſe of the King's ſhips.	4787,
From 1 Jan. 1763, to 21 Nov. 1765, for the ſea-ſervice, and other employments, on the commencement of the peace - - - - - - - - - - -	387
From May 1769, to 1 Feb. 1772, indentured out to ſea-ſervice - - - - -	353
From Sept. 1770, to 1 Feb. 1772, as ſervants in the King's ſhips - - -	779
Making in the whole, the number ſet forth in their petition, being men,	5451
Boys - - - - - - - - - -	6306
In the whole, men and boys - -	11757

To omit nothing which could give ſtability to the inſtitution, the next object conſidered, was the Incorporation of the Society. This does not imply any abſolute obligation, upon any other principle than the impulſe of benevolence; but the remembrance of ſuch a compact with the public, would be the ſtronger ſecurity that the deſign ſhould not fall into oblivion; and bid fair to draw a ſupport from the munificence of fellow-ſubjects, who might by this means ſee how much the Society is in earneſt.

Incorporation of the Society.

The advantage derived from the ten thouſand pounds, ariſing from the bequeſt made by Mr. Hickes, though the intereſt of this ſum is but a ſmall object for ſuch an enterprize, it was deemed a foundation for an incorporation, and that the liberality of our fellow-ſubjects might complete the work.

The reaſons which were urged in ſupport of the petition for this purpoſe, were founded on facts as well as arguments, which were indiſputable (*a*). The Society meant to exert all their powers

(*a*) 1. That the large bequeſt made to this Society, by Mr. Hickes of Hamburgh, ſtood on

powers in behalf of their favourite object, and particularly to eſtabliſh the legality of their indentures,

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on a precarious foundation, this inſtitution having no legal exiſtence, inſomuch that it was thought neceſſary to accommodate with the heir at law; and although the identity of the Society is now aſcertained by Chancery, it is only on the foundation of being *put to nurſe* in the hands of the Accomptant-general.

2. That the want of legal exiſtence diſcourages people from giving, hath been verified in many inſtances.

3. That notwithſtanding the uſefulneſs of the inſtitution to the police of theſe cities, the promotion of ſeamanſhip, and the great humanity exerciſed towards the moſt abject of the human race, in the moſt ſummary way, there is ſtill a neceſſity for ſomething to be done, to render it more known and reſpected; and for more perſons to take part in a concern, where ſo much miſery is preſented to view, but where nothing but humanity invites: experience has proved, that it is only in time of war, or during the alarms of war, that this inſtitution hath been hitherto ſo effectually underſtood, as to be conſtantly ſupplied in a degree adequate to its object.

4. That

dentures, and engage boys to diſcharge their duty on their part by induſtry, ſobriety, and fidelity.

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4. That whilſt the pecuniary ability of this Society is ſhort of the expence, the expence is, in one reſpect, larger than it would be if incorporated: *five ſhillings* being now paid for the ſtamps of indentures, whereas by virtue of incorporation, a ſix-penny ſtamp only will be required.

5. That when a mode is aſcertained of making a committee for the management of the buſineſs, by a regular legal injunction, to all appearance the Inſtitution will become more an object of attention.

6. That the ſanction derived from incorporation, will probably excite emulation, as the Inſtitution will be ſo much the more reſpectable in the eyes of merchants, ſea-commanders, and other good ſubjects, and conſequently render it the more ſhameful to abandon an undertaking productive of ſo much good to the objects of the charity, and in its effects operating ſo happily towards the ſafety of good citizens, and the welfare of the public; whilſt incorporation doth not imply a covenant to deprive any individual of his freedom, but leaves him to act volun-

fidelity. The moſt ſtriking clauſe in this act, is the granting the immunities of towns corporate,

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voluntarily; taking care not to forfeit the charter, by departing from the conditions of it.

7. That the more pains any individual may have taken hitherto, to give the object exiſtence, ſupport, and ſtability, the more the argument turns in favour of a *legal* eſtabliſhment, that it may plead for a ſupport from numbers, that union by incorporation may give energy to the deſign.

8. That the want of legal authority, weakens the reſpect due from the parents of boys, the maſter and apprentice; for being veſted with no kind of power, nor ſemblance of power, not even to ſend delinquents before a magiſtrate, the breach of the ſolemn contract of indentures is ſubject to paſs unnoticed.

9. That this Society differing eſſentially from all other private communities which have no connexion with any legal inſtrument; ought the more to be veſted with a ſuitable legal authority, in ſupport of ſuch legal inſtrument.

10. That all inſtitutions for public good, as they regard public objects, being unconnected with and independent of laws, do in ſome meaſure

porate, to the apprentice who has ſerved four years at ſea, let his age, when he is put out, be

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meaſure weaken their own force, and tend to the more ſpeedy diſſolution.

11. That this inſtitution is of ſuch public utility, and co-operates ſo much with the ſalutary ends and views of government, in ſo direct a view, it ought to be ſupported by the laws, although it depends on voluntary contributions.

12. That this object is more particularly of a public nature, becauſe of its additional weight, and influence in time of war; and legal exiſtence will give the public the ſtronger aſſurance that it will be ready to anſwer this good end, whenever it ſhall pleaſe Divine Providence to call us to arms; and in the mean time it will provide for a number of poor boys for the uſe of commerce.

13. That if this Society is properly ſupported, it will render a conſiderable part of the orphans and other poor boys, who are not the objects of parochial charity in theſe cities, uſeful in many reſpects: it will furniſh a great number of young mariners, whenever the King's ſhips call for boys as ſervants to officers: —it will always ſupply a number of apprentices in

be what it may. This carries with it a peculiar countenance of the ſea-ſervice, more eſpecially to ſuch as behave faithfully to their maſters: The liberty cannot be abuſed, as by the Bye-laws, no boy is to be placed out under *twelve* years of age, and being *twelve*, he is not to ſerve leſs than *ſix* years: and more than *ſeven* no apprentice is to ſerve.

Nothing

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in the merchants ſervice, colliers, coaſting and fiſhing trades, &c: it will aſſiſt many poor parents, in taking off a ſon or two: it will relieve many maſters of untoward ſervants, when they know not otherwiſe what to do with them: it will prevent many boys from becoming victims to the laws, by the temptations created by poverty and idleneſs; and whilſt it breeds up ſeamen, it will ſhew a general good example in theſe ſeveral views to the reſt of the kingdom.

14. That the acts of the 2d, 4th, and 5th of Queen Anne, as they now ſtand, with regard to apprentices for the ſea, not being coercive by any penalty, are become in a great meaſure a dead letter; nor can they conſiſtently be rendered obligatory; maſters of ſhips will not take boys, but as they like them, and as it is convenient to them, and the boys themſelves

are

Nothing appeared more consistent than a plan of this kind: the metropolis of so vast an empire, devoted to commerce, and often involved in war, should have a regular rendezvous established, where distressed boys may apply for employment at sea. Our insular situation also, whilst we make so considerable a figure among other nations, requires that seamanship should be almost as familiar, as going to plough.

The great object of promoting seamanship.

Amidst the variety of opinions that prevail with regard to a standing maritime force adequate to our extent of dominion, Asia, Africa, and America, demand our attention, as well as this island in particular. This island, indeed, may be considered as the heart, which gives life and

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are inclined to a sea-life. For this reason also it seems most highly proper, in the metropolis of a maritime, commercial, military, and civilized state, that there should be an institution, and an office, standing on a legal foundation, at which the indigent and distressed, who voluntarily desire to serve at sea, may be relieved, and the powers given for their relief, such as will set the Institution in its true light.

and energy to the whole; but it ſeems neceſſary to preſerve our oriental commerce in its full latitude. The giving pacific cruizes with capital ſhips during the ſummer, is alſo a great object, whilſt our European trade, coaſting veſſels, collieries, and fiſheries, muſt be guarded as the apple of the eye.

Every man of obſervation muſt have ſeen in what manner our wars have been rendered expenſive, by the length to which they have been drawn: of this, generations to come muſt be deeply ſenſible: and we may leave it to the deciſion of the politic, how far this hath been owing to the want of a ſufficient number of ſeamen, to man the Royal Navy. If ſuch a force could be maintained, as would make a vigorous impreſſion on our enemies at firſt ſetting out, and bring our quarrels to a ſhort iſſue, the advantage would abundantly compenſate for the charge.

Commerce ſtands on the foundation of *freedom*, but from the nature of things, it muſt be ſubſervient to its own ſupport; and the manner in which this is accompliſhed, may comprehend more than it ſeems to do at preſent. It is natural for the trading world to reſolve the whole into profit, and to act as if this conſiſted in the gain of individuals. Hence it ariſes that

there is no probability, that any great change will take place to put us in ſuch a powerful ſituation for war, as we might be in: if by extreme parſimony in our navigation, our wars conſume a vaſt deal more than we can ſave, we may be conſiderable loſers upon the balance. War may eaſily fruſtrate not only the *ſuppoſed* advantages of our preſent ſyſtem, but hazard the very being of the nation: Cuſtom generally predominates on all occaſions; but change of circumſtances, at length will change a national œconomy.

Be this as it may, if any increaſe of ſeamen can conſiſtently be made, by enlarging our plan of breeding up young mariners, the public will be benefited; as the more uſeful the charity in queſtion is rendered, the higher ſatisfaction will the benefactor receive.

To what extent ſuch an effort of humanity and policy, as is included in the object of this Society, may be carried, muſt depend on voluntary contributions, and the judicious choice of boys. Nothing is more appoſite to the preſent purpoſe, than the plan pointed out by the acts of 2d, 4th, and 5th of Queen Anne (*a*); but

(*a*) Act 2. Sect. 8. All maſters or owners of ſhips, of 30 tons to 50 tons, ſhall be obliged to take

but these regard parish children only; and are very little observed. If they could be extended through-

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take one such apprentice, and one more for the next 50 tons, and one more for every hundred tons such ship shall exceed the burthen of one hundred tons; and such master or owner refusing to take such apprentice, shall forfeit 10*l.* for the use of the poor of the parish from whence such boy was bound.

Sect. 9. Every master or owner of such ship, after his arrival into port, and before he clears out, shall give an account under his hand, to the collector of such port to which he belongs, containing the names of such apprentices as are then in his service.

Sect. 10. Every such apprentice shall be sent to the port to which his master shall belong, by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish from whence such apprentice is bound, the charges to be provided as the charges for sending of vagrants.

Sect. 11. The counterpart of such indentures, shall be attested by the collector at the port, (where such apprentices shall be bound, or assigned over) and the constable, or other officer, who shall bring such apprentices; which constables, &c. shall transmit the counterpart of

throughout our navigation, they might, in the great view of maritime defence, operate very happily.

The idea of forcing a boy to go to ſea, or obliging a maſter to take a boy, whether he likes him or not, or whether it be convenient to the maſter, is ſo far nugatory, as the fact proves that it operates by a mere caſualty. There is no penalty on the *pariſh officer*; and it would avail but little, if there was any, with reſpect to the *maſter* who is to take the boy. The only abſolute obligation, is on the pariſh officers, *to pay* 50*s.* for clothing of a boy, when he is actually put out.

There

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of ſuch indentures, to the church-wardens and overſeers of the pariſhes from whence ſuch apprentices ſhall be bound.

Sect. 12. Two juſtices of peace, dwelling in or near the ports, and all mayors, aldermen, bailiffs or other chief officers and magiſtrates of any city, borough, or town corporate, in or near adjoining to ſuch port, to which ſuch ſhip ſhall arrive, ſhall have power to enquire into and examine, hear and determine, all complaints of ill uſage from the maſters to ſuch apprentices, and alſo of all ſuch as ſhall voluntarily put themſelves apprentices to the ſea-ſervice, as aforeſaid.

There is another cauſe which operates againſt theſe acts: the notion of compulſion with the common people, depreciates the ſea-ſervice, which, from the nature of it, requires a peculiar encouragement, and all poſſible countenance. The wages at ſea, are indeed the moſt conſiderable, 24*s.* per kalendar month being 14*l.* 8*s.* *per annum*; and ſeamen upon ſome occaſions, particularly in time of war, frequently receive 30*s.* and ſometimes twice 30*s.* ſo that it may be conſidered as 20*l.* or 30*l.* *per ann.* whereas 7*l.* or 8*l.* *per ann.* is the utmoſt of moſt ploughmen's wages. The ſea-ſervice is often ſhunned by a conſiderable part of our fellow-ſubjects, although there is really not room for the employment of half the number who are fit and proper for it, and might with great propriety ſeek this method of living as the moſt profitable. The difficulty, in time of peace, is to find a ſufficient number of maſters for boys who are willing to go to ſea.

Under the ſkill and vigilance of the noble Lord, now at the head of our maritime affairs, we have a reſpectable defenſive naval force, which may create an occaſional call for a few boys; but for the reaſons already mentioned (*a*), few

(*a*) Page 9, 10.

few if any of the Society's boys will be called for. Our commerce is as large and extenſive as it ever was, except when we ſo recently paid ſo many millions *per annum*, and by the loſs of ſo much blood, gave laws to a great part of the earth: but there are people in abundance to ſupply this want.

The number of boys which this Society may be qualified to equip, for the ſea-ſervice, muſt depend on the number of maſters that can be procured, as well as on the pecuniary ability of the Society. As to *boys*, there is reaſon to believe there will be many to provide for: Experience proves, that the miſeries of ſome parents and their families, will furniſh many: the daring temper of ſome boys; the ſituation of others, who are of too volatile a diſpoſition for their trade, or too bold to live on ſhore with ſober maſters; add to theſe the vagabonds, and above all the diſtreſſed orphans, who wander about like forſaken dogs: theſe taken in a collective view, the number will be conſiderable. If only 100 to 150 poor boys ſhould be provided for annually by this Society, in time of peace, it is an object worthy the moſt ſerious regard, as a work of this kind may operate more happily to prevent evil, than all the fetters that can be forged, for ſuch young perſons, within the confines of the whole Britiſh empire.

Importance of employing boys.

The Society wiſhes, that if the ſea does not afford employment enough, to be able to fit out poor boys for other buſineſſes, and promote other *plans* by which the dominion of humanity may be extended. By providing ſuitable labour for all young perſons in want, they will avoid runing the hazard of wearing off their native ingenuouſneſs, or of being expoſed to ſuch temptations as may render them abandoned. We now lie open to a nurſery of *thieves*, bred up in this metropolis, with the effects of blood and rapine, and the untimely death of many victims to the gallows. The employment of ſuch boys, may prevent their being branded by any marks of infamy, that may render them unfit to be employed with reputation, or reſtore ſome young delinquents to the world, purified from their ſtains. Much greater things may be done at ſea, or on ſhore, than is actually in practice. Miſery grows ſpontaneouſly, in peace, as well as war; and the times ſeem to render it abſolutely neceſſary to adopt every *plan of prevention* that is ſuited to the meridian of theſe vaſt cities, in their preſent ſtate, that the civil magiſtrate may be able to keep the poorer part of the inhabitants within the bounds of religion, laws, and government.

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The cuſtom and habit of ſuch indulgence as now prevails among a great part of our mechanics and labouring people, muſt neceſſarily injure their morals, and accelerate the progreſs of our national misfortunes. The *name* of liberty will never preſerve us, when the eſſence of *virtue* is loſt! and every day's experience proves, that the morals of the poor are in ſo much a worſe ſtate than they were, that it is hardly credible, how little many of them are acquainted with religion, and the eſſential duties of a ſober life. As to boys, who are the objects of our preſent enquiry, many of them are ſo ignorant of religious and moral duties, that they are apt to treſpaſs without dread; and thoſe who learn to laugh at the *gallows*, will be under no awe of a *judgment to come!*

Danger of the preſent indulgence of young perſons.

After examining into the circumſtances of ſo many thouſand boys of different ages, it is melancholy to find ſuch a propenſity to *deceit*, and ſuch an inclination to *thieving*: many hazard their necks for a very ſmall conſideration. The influence of one young arch-villain, will extend a great way in corrupting a number of others, younger than himſelf: When left parentleſs, or expoſed to the calamities of idleneſs or poverty, they become an eaſy prey.

How

The necessity of a general well-regulated workhouse in Westminster.

How far the abilities of this Society may extend to any further plan, to comprehend a greater number of objects, will depend upon the zeal of individuals, with regard to their labour in the *active* part, as well as the *pecuniary* aid they may receive. But something, more than this institution can be supposed to compass, seems to be absolutely necessary. There are many distrest young persons of both sexes, not immediately the objects of parochial charity, who ought to be collected, and set to work, maintained, and instructed. There is no place in *Westminster* calculated for the same purpose, as the *London Workhouse* is designed for: this stands in need of many improvements: but if a spacious building were erected in *Westminster*, at the public charge, or the charge of the several parishes in that city, with proper divisions, and sub-divisions, and certain trades, and regular masters and mistresses introduced, there can be no doubt, but it would, in the course of a short time, prove a means of preserving thousands. This was a subject of speculation some years ago, between a member of this Society, and a vestry-clerk, and probably it hath been thought of by many others, and may be one day carried into execution. The preservation

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of the police, as well as the care of the ſubjects in general, demand it. The encreaſe of wealth, adds to the encreaſe of poverty; and whether by the force of example in extravagance, a dependance on the munificence of the opulent, or the inequality of the diſtribution of the produce of the earth, miſery ſprouts up in rich and plentiful countries, as well as in poor ones, and diſſoluteneſs muſt have its counterpoiſe, or the beſt formed government on earth will be diſſolved.

Boys how put out.

The Society turn their thoughts very ſeriouſly to provide for *their* objects, particularly in the merchants ſervice, the colliers, coaſting trade, and fiſhing ſmacks; and have an eye to all waterborne buſineſſes, and *maritime trades:* They place out apprentices to warrant officers in the King's ſhips *in ordinary*, theſe by the navy regulations being obliged to take apprentices; but as the keeping boys, who get the ſmell of ſalt water, in a ſtate of inactivity, is hardly practicable, it is recommended to the maſter to ſend them to ſea after the ſervice of a year or two, or at moſt three, in caſe the King's ſhip, where they ſerve, ſhould remain laid up. Boys muſt be employed; and the evils we lament, do not conſiſt in uſhering them into a life of labour and freedom, at an early age; but

but in not giving them early impreſſions of that ſobriety and fidelity, which are eſſential to the character of a good man. The ſhorter the apprenticeſhip, where the duty can be eaſily learnt, the greater will be the number of people bred in that line of life, and the fewer will be in diſtreſs for want of an occupation: ſeamen ſeldom reſt in a ſupine inactivity, but are generally fit for every active laborious office. And ſuppoſing that when a young mariner begins to act for himſelf, he can earn but fifteen, or even twelve ſhillings a month, it muſt be better for the commonwealth at large, that ſixteen young men ſhould be employed at fifteen ſhillings a month, than twelve at twenty. But it happens, in time of peace, that ſo many are ready to go to ſea, that maſters can provide themſelves with a ſufficient number of *apprentices*, to ſerve from four to ſeven years, that few young mariners are employed in this manner.

Freedom by indentures.

The act in favour of this Society, giving the privilege of the freedom of towns corporate, for exerciſing trades or buſineſſes, to ſuch apprentices to the ſea-ſervice, as ſhall ſerve out their time, *not being leſs than four years*, ſuppoſes the apprentice to have reached to the age of fourteen to ſixteen; and in this view the indulgence of the legiſlature can hardly fail of pro-

producing good effects. The first concern of this Society, in behalf of their objects, is to *encourage the masters*, by motives of convenience, as well as sentiments of humanity; and as it is intended to promote the mutual welfare both of master and servant, while the distressed boy seeks the Society's office, the more happy master may have a reasonable assurance of the fidelity of the servant. It will naturally occur to the master, that the favour which is shown by the act of parliament in question, sets his apprentice upon so much the higher ground, in reputation, and so far entitles him to the greater attention: and if such favour is enjoyed, as a reward of faithful service, it may be naturally expected that a boy will bid the fairer to prove a good servant. It may operate to his encouragement, as it may put a young man in a capacity of getting bread by land or sea: In our insular, commercial, and military capacities, no work can be deemed more important: if it can be accomplished, we must be so much the greater nation.

The indulgence abovementioned, in regard to the freedom of Corporations, has been granted by two Acts of Parliament (*a*) to all who served

(*a*) The 22d. of Geo. II. entitled, An Act to enable such Officers, Mariners, and Soldiers, as

ſerved on board the Royal Navy for *three* years, during the two laſt wars, with condition that the men were regularly diſcharged from their reſpective ſhips. Theſe acts are retroſpective, and intended as a reward for ſervices done in war; but in regard to the act in behalf of this Society, whether in peace or war, in the merchants, or in the King's ſervice, there is no difference; the condition required is, that the indenture ſhall be fully completed: and this is the great object which the maſter of every apprentice ought always to have in view. It is not the ſervice of *one* year, but fidelity and diligence during the term actually agreed for.

It is difficult to form an opinion, what portion of the boys which may be placed out by this Society, will ſet up trades in corporate towns, in conſequence of this Act; but it is eaſy to comprehend, that every one who ſerves *four*

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as have been in his Majeſty's Service, ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne, to exerciſe Trades. And the 3d of George III. An Act to enable ſuch Officers, as have been in the Land or Sea-Service, or in the Marines, ſince the Twenty-Second Year of his late Majeſty King George II. to exerciſe Trades.

four years at ſea, will be inured to a ſea life, and become a valuable member of the community.

The introduction of young men into life, earlier than is conſiſtent with the common intereſt, happily reſtrains itſelf; for the maſters, who are to teach them the mechanic, or any other arts, not being obliged to take apprentices upon terms which are diſadvantageous to them, will neceſſarily require as much reaſonable time of ſervitude, as is within the limits of the law; and *Experience* beſt proves the conſiſtency of law and practice in theſe caſes: this alſo depends on the particular ſituation of the Times, and the peculiar circumſtances of the trade or occupation.

Abſurdity of part of 43 *Q. Eliz.*

In theſe enlightened times, that part of the Statute of the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, reſpecting the ſervitude of boys placed out apprentices by pariſhes, is one of the moſt prepoſterous of any law now exiſting in this country: it is very juſtly *exploded*; and yet it remains *unrepealed*. In the infancy of navigation, and mechanic arts, it might afford encouragement to maſters to give them boys as apprentices, with obligation to ſerve to the age of *twenty-four*, as this law requires; but the times are ſo much changed, that it can hardly be now executed in

any cafe, without a manifeft prejudice to the community, as well as the party himfelf.

The confiftency of the Act 7 of Geo. III. in relation to parifh Indentures.

The preamble of the Statute fo late as the *feventh of his prefent Majefty*, relating to the *parochial* infant poor of certain parifhes (*a*), fets this matter in the trueft point of view; for it fays, " That the extending the indentures to the age of *twenty-four*, often difturbs the peace of domeftic life, checks marriage, and difcourages induftry." If we appeal to the experience of magiftrates and parifh officers, or any other perfon acquainted with fuch affairs, it will be found true; therefore this act requires, that no parifh child, belonging to the parifhes mentioned, fhall be placed out for a longer time than *feven* years, nor beyond the age of *twenty-one*. It is underftood that *apprentices* fhould not marry; but furely a *young man* at twenty-one may conftiftently marry: for *women* of that age, the law has made provifion.

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(*a*) This act includes 47 parifhes, being all which are within the Bills of Mortality, except the 97 within the walls of London, thefe 97 not containing half fo many children, as are found in fome fingle parifhes in Weftminfter.

"The peace of domeſtic life, the promotion of marriage, and the encouragement of induſtry," being objects of ſuch high importance, the formal ſentence of the whole legiſlature of theſe realms thus pronounced, ſhould be maturely conſidered. How far the extenſion of the ſame principle might operate happily through the whole nation, in all indentures, comprehending the pariſh children as well as others, is very obvious. In one view, the unfortunate ſituation of the parochial children, renders them more ſubject to longer ſervitude than others; but the more regard is due to them: they are as *free*, and it depends entirely on cuſtom, and the *proper education* of ſuch children, to make them as *acceptable* as any other ſubjects.

The increaſe of ſeamen by means of ſhort apprentice-ſhips.

With regard to the *breeding up ſeamen*; the objection that only a *certain number* can be employed *at ſea*, and that therefore all efforts are vain, is very fallacious. The fact is, that we have *not a ſufficient number*: we are penurious in our cuſtom of breeding mariners: the moſt experienced navigators, can inform us, that many a good veſſel and many a valuable life has been loſt, by ſhips being ſhort-handed. If our parſimony operates againſt us in theſe inſtances; in the

greater end, which is our *national ſtrength* in numbers of *ſeamen*, the defect is ſtill more apparent.

It hath been already remarked in theſe pages, that if we take a view of our ſituation, in the extent of our trade and poſſeſſions over the earth, and the *growing power* of thoſe ſtates which always threaten us with war, we ſhall find abundant reaſon to favour every rational and practicable propoſition tending to the increaſe of Mariners.

Peculiar ſituation of ſea-apprentices.

In reſpect to apprenticeſhips at ſea, they ſeem to be of a peculiar nature. If a lad is free at an early age, and can be deemed only as an *ordinary* not an *able ſeaman*, as diſtinguiſhed in the King's ſhips, it may be obſerved, that there are many *ſeamen* who never were apprenticed, and that every one ſerves for ſuch wages as he can get. Some young mariners engage as articled ſervants, wiſely reſolving to ſecure their bread for a certain time, though it be only for one, two, or three years. *This Society* has ſometimes aſſiſted ſuch lads, when they have been diſtreſſed, and in order to facilitate their getting a maſter, have occaſionally given them a *ſingle clothing*: thus attending to the great principle of humanity, and the prevention of thoſe calamities

calamities to which young men, who have no employment, are always subject.

But *articled servants*, are chiefly for time of war, when seamen are scarce, and the youngest mariner acceptable on wages; otherwise crews are generally made up of such as are supposed to be *able seamen*, with the addition of apprentices.

The means of increasing the number of our seamen.

The *encrease* of the number of our seamen, can only arise from one of these causes:

1. By the number employed (in time of peace) according to the tonnage of ships, in consequence of a legal injunction to carry a certain number of hands according to such tonnage.

2. By the extent of our commerce and coasting trade.

3. By the number and rates of the King's ships, actually employed at sea, on foreign stations, or in occasional cruizes, as now practised in the summer season.

4. By the *change of the men* who compose crews, particularly of ships of war.

5. By the breeding up *landmen* to a ſea life, who are alſo able to get their bread on ſhore, when not employed at ſea, and enjoy the advantage of a double occupation.

6. Nor ought we to neglect the means of preſerving *ſeamen*, by lengthening their lives, and the duration of their ability for ſervice, as much as poſſible: this depends on common-ſenſe, piety, and humanity; not only to cultivate ſobriety, but alſo not to over-work ſeamen, and wear them down too faſt. It is obvious to every one, that when ſhips are badly manned, the crew is ſubject to be fatigued and exhauſted.

Beyond theſe reſources, we ſeem not to have any which can be made conſiſtent with our freedom; but theſe might be ſufficient: As to ſchemes of *regiſters*, *retaining pay*, *barracks*, and ſuch like, they all appear *abſurd*, or *impracticable*. The difficulty is in giving ſuch a ſerious turn to the nation, that we may *look forward*, and not leave all to the very moment in which diſtreſs may come upon us like an *armed man*.

Importance of breeding ſeamen.

As it would be a happy event, at the commencement of a war, if this nation could have a number of

of ſeamen adequate to the exigencies of commerce and war; it may be alſo conſidered, that the giving employment, is giving riches. The more occupation is found at home, the more the *people* will *increaſe*, and the leſs temptation there will be to *migrate*. The advantage will thus be double: Marriage will become ſo much the more general, as the means for the ſupport of life are found: and in all caſes wherein this can be done, in a manner moſt conducive to the preſervation of the whole, individuals will be under the ſtronger ties to acquieſce with ſatisfaction and joy.

Importance of furniſhing more employment.

Whilſt the Society attends to their grand object, the *boys*, they do not forget the preſervation of young females, ſo far as regards the condition of Mr. Hickes's bequeſt, *(alluded to in the act)*: half the produce of the intereſt of the 10,000*l.* being appropriated, *in time of peace*, to the placing out of poor girls to trades, whereby they may get an honeſt livelihood. The Society have already, with great order and œconomy, apprenticed the number which half the annual income would allow of, agreeable to the ſaid bequeſt. Reckoning the clothing of them at 40*s.* the *firſt* apprentice-fee at 40*s.* and the ſecond, at a diſtance of time, at 3*l.*

Girls provided for by Mr. Hickes's will.

and

and all the contingent expences, the annual number placed out, will not exceed ſixteen or ſeventeen: this part muſt be diſcharged with a ſingular attention to the quality of the maſter or miſtreſs, as well as the girls themſelves, or the event will be precarious. Theſe young females being orphans, or the children of diſtreſt parents, inhabitants of theſe cities, it is probable, that many, who might become an early prey to that vice which walks with ſuch gigantic ſtrides amongſt us, may be preſerved from periſhing body and ſoul.

Employment on ſhore for poor girls or boys.

With reſpect to occupations on ſhore, the act incorporating this Society is conſidered as leaving a diſcretional power in the Corporation: but whilſt the inſtrument of indentures is ſacred, it grants to *Girls* only the common privileges of ſubjects, and conſequently the young females muſt ſerve *ſeven* years, to be entitled to ſet up trades in *towns corporate*; in other places they may practiſe what they have learnt with full liberty.

Inconſtancy of ſeamen.

Some who are the objects of this charity, will behave as fooliſh and perverſe children, wantonly forſaking the bread that is put into their mouths: but this is no reaſon againſt the general

neral uſefulneſs and humanity of the deſign. As to inconſtancy in going from ſhip to ſhip, it is ſo much the characteriſtic of an Engliſh ſeaman, that even when he ſubjects himſelf to a halter, he cannot reſiſt a propenſity to change.

Attention to the parents of poor boys.

In the mean time, the tears of ſome honeſt parents, claim commiſeration in the ſame degree, as the tricks and falſhood of others, of a different character, deſerve puniſhment: but theſe alſo, muſt be conſidered with a due regard to the general diſſolute ſtate of the people. If it is difficult to chaſtiſe a young ſailor by any other means than by the hunger and nakedneſs which he may bring on himſelf, it is a more arduous taſk to puniſh the parent, who firſt ſhewed a bad example, and then ſecretly abets the wicked conduct of the child.

Difficulty of comprehending the ſeveral caſes that offer.

It is hardly practicable to digeſt ſuch a code of bye-laws and regulations, as will comprehend the variety of caſes that offer in the buſineſs of this Society: we muſt therefore leave many things to diſcretion, and be contented with ſuch rules, as are moſt agreeable to experience, moſt productive of the end in view, and familiar in the execution. The repetitions which occur, ariſe from the

nature

nature of the ſeveral *forms* in uſe, which have a ſimilitude in many reſpects, and yet are under the different circumſtances of peace and war. merchant's ſervice, and Royal Navy. As to the *variety* of *forms* of which the *Appendix* conſiſts, there are none but come into uſe upon ſome occaſions.

We muſt never loſe ſight of our national ability for defence; and among the ſeveral means employed to man fleets, this Society, now incorporated, ought to remember the part they acted when our enemies were in arms againſt us.

Invitation to this charity. From whatever cauſe the miſery ariſes, the exerciſe of mercy is a pleaſure, which the merciful only can enjoy, in its full latitude. Numerous are the ſituations in which perverſeneſs is taught, as in a ſchool; and there ſhould be alſo many maſters, of ſweetneſs of manners, and rectitude of heart, to turn the current of diſſoluteneſs, and give the lower claſſes a right ſenſe of their duty to God, to themſelves, and their fellow-creatures. The conducting the object in queſtion, requires great *patience* and *compaſſion*. Theſe are virtues, which grow out of vice and folly, and ſhould ſtrengthen the tyes of humanity, in proportion as they are neceſſary to the ſupport of ſociety.

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The more abandoned the common people become, the more attention ſhould be ſhewn to *ſalutary police.* To furniſh uſeful employment; to give good advice and inſtruction; to endeavour to inſpire the people with ſuch ſentiments, as are ſuited to their worldly condition, and the everlaſting felicity which they are heirs to, is the moſt honourable occupation of the moſt worthy citizen. The firſt concern ſhould be to prevent the defection of the multitude, and *ſecure* that inheritance, the title to which puts us all on a common level. Their value in this important view, is as obvious, as that the due execution of this office, conſtitutes the eſſence of the dignity of human nature. This was the conſtant employment of the beſt and the greateſt man that ever appeared on the earth; and it would be matter of aſtoniſhment, how thoſe, whoſe fortunes and ſtations afford them the moſt leiſure for ſuccouring their fellow-creatures, ſhould ever fly from ſcenes of miſery, if we did not know how inconſiſtent men are, and how they often purſue the ſplendor and parade of life, and devote themſelves to ſuch objects as are temporary and trifling, altho' theſe leave no reflexion behind, beyond the mere gratification of pride or fancy. As rational and accountable Beings, we certainly ought to keep the ſtrait line of duty in conſtant view; and however ſenſible we may be of the

moral impoſſibility of reſtraining every individual, life itſelf being a warfare, we muſt exert our ſtrength and vigilance, to prevent that deviation which leads men to deſtruction in both worlds.

In the mean time, we ought to rejoice at the benevolent diſpoſition which predominates in this land; and receive the higheſt pleaſure in beholding the liberality of thouſands ſo fitly applied to the glorious purpoſes of religion and humanity, through the zeal and aſſiduity of a few individuals.

It may be hoped, that this Society will diſtinguiſh itſelf, both in giving and diſpenſing the gift with equal wiſdom and mercy, ſearching for proper objects, as well as relieving all the true petitioners, who ſeek the means of ſupporting themſelves. The peculiar characteriſtic of the *Marine* Society, is to do good in the moſt ſummary way: and their care and attention ſhewn in every inſtance, will be ſeen by the Bye-Laws and Regulations which follow. The perſons who compoſe this community, act under the guidance of their own zeal and humanity: they have no intereſt with reſpect to this world, beyond the reward which the merciful carry in their own breaſt: and may they enjoy this reward to their lateſt hour!

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The expence is made as easy as possible. Nobody can imagine, that a design of this nature can be conducted with *order* and *propriety*, without paying the rent of proper rooms, and the wages of an experienced clerk, and a messenger: these run no higher upon a greater, than on a lesser number of objects fitted out, and will be abundantly compensated, by the regular conduct of the business. It must be apparent to every one that the object is too important to be hurried over, as if it was only meant for a parade of charity, or to exhibit only the mere shadow of humanity.

Expence of conducting the undertaking.

Nothing has been omitted, which could render the object permanent and respectable. *Deputies* are often provided in offices under government, supposed to be necessary; in case the officer should be sick or occasionally absent. In most charitable foundations, of any great moment, whence no other emolument arises, the treasurer lives in a house appointed for him, where the business is transacted; in others, deputies often act, without any *regular* appointment, and consequently without any regular duty. In this case there is no house nor emolument; nor was it necessary, in the act of incorporation,

Deputy-Treasurer necessary.

to provide for the electing of any ſuch officer as a deputy-treaſurer; but in every well-regulated community of this kind, he is neceſſary. The more care and labour which the duty requires, the more the honour; but now that the path is marked out, it cannot be laborious. It ought not to be expected, that a Treaſurer can perform all the ſervice which generally falls to the lot of this officer.

The Act of Parliament having now given a degree of permanency to the Inſtitution, the munificence of the benefactor, will afford him a gratification, proportioned to his aſſurance, that the objects of his Charity will be taken all due care of, and rendered inſtrumental to public and private happineſs, in the moſt ſummary way, that can be well imagined.

AN

A C T

FOR

Incorporating the Members of a Society, commonly called THE MARINE SOCIETY, and their ſucceſſors, to be elected as therein is mentioned, and for the better impowering and enabling them to carry on their charitable and uſeful deſigns.

WHEREAS, in *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, a Society was inſtituted under certain regulations for fitting and placing out men and boys to the ſea ſervice, and other charitable purpoſes, commonly called *The Marine Society*; which ſaid Society, during the late war with *France* and *Spain*, and at different *Preamble.*

 times

AN

ACT

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 times

times ſince the concluſion thereof, by the voluntary donations and ſubſcriptions of charitable and well-diſpoſed perſons (amongſt other charities) cloathed and fitted out five thouſand four hundred and fifty-one landmen, to ſerve as ſeamen on board his Majeſty's ſhips; and alſo cloathed, fitted, and placed out as ſervants or apprentices to officers in the King's ſhips, and to the merchants ſervice at ſea, ſix thouſand three hundred and ſix boys, who had no viſible means of ſupport, and who voluntarily offered themſelves.

And whereas experience hath ſhewn, that the ſaid Society hath been hitherto of conſiderable uſe, and an advantage to the nation, and it is apprehended that the ſaid Society, if countenanced and ſupported by the laws of this realm, and eſtabliſhed upon a reſpectable and permanent foundation, and veſted with proper powers for enabling them to carry into execution their charitable deſigns, (that is to ſay) the fitting out and apprenticing, or placing out poor diſtreſſed boys, to and for the ſervice of the Royal Navy, and to and for the ſervice of other ſhips and veſſels, the property of, and belonging to, ſubjects of the King of *Great Britain*, would be of much more extenſive uſe, and a ſtill greater benefit and advantage to theſe kingdoms, as being a means of ſupplying

his Majesty's ships, in time of war, with seamen properly bred up and qualified for that service, and contributing to the commercial interests of the nation in time of peace; and also by assisting the inward police thereof, in providing for the idle, and consequently most dangerous members of society: But, as it is apprehended that these salutary measures cannot be conducted with any degree of vigour, nor these useful ends attained in their full extent, without the aid and authority of parliament;

May it therefore please your most excellent MAJESTY,

That it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Romney* Baron of *Romney*, the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Clive* Baron of *Plassey* in the kingdom of *Ireland*, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, Sir *William Dolben* Baronet, Sir *George Pococke* Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, *Barlow Trecothick*, *Beeston Long*, *Thomas Nash*, *John Thornton*, Esquires; the Right Honourable *Thomas Harley* Esquire, Sir *William Mayne* Baronet,

the Honourable *Charles Marſham*, the Reverend Doctor *Glaſſe*, *Charles Gray*, *Richard Oliver*, *Anthony Bacon*, *John Julius Angerſtein*, *Michael Adolphus*, *Philip Affleck*, *John Blackburn*, *Frederick Bull*, *Thomas Bennet*, *Lewis Cheauvet*, *John Campbell*, *John Cornwall*, *John Dorrien*, *John Elliot*, *Freeman Flower*, *Jacob Gonſales*, *Francis Gregg*, *Jonas Hanway*, *Thomas Hanway*, *Robert Hunter*, *Michael James*, *John Lodge*, *John Levy*, *James Mathias*, Doctor *Thomas Manningham*, *Timothy Mangles*, *Robert Nettleton*, *Gregory Olive*, *George Peters*, *George Paterſon*, *John Anthony Rucher*, *William Stead*, *John Smith*, *Robert Sherſon*, *Andrew Thomſon*, *Harry Verelſt*, *William Wood*, *Thomas Walker*, *James Warner*, and *Fowler Walker*, Eſquires, ſhall, and they are hereby declared to be Governors; and that they, and their ſucceſſors, to be elected and named in manner herein after directed and appointed, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared and adjudged to be one body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, by the name of *The Marine Society*: and that by the ſame name they ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion, and a common ſeal, with power to change, alter, break, and make new the ſame, when, and as often as they ſhall judge the ſame to be expedient, and that they and their

Governors incorporated; their title.

To have perpetual ſucceſſion, and common ſeal, &c.

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ſucceſſors, by the ſame name, may ſue, and be ſued, implead, and be impleaded, anſwer, and be anſwered unto, in all or any court or courts of record and places of judicature within this kingdom; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name aforeſaid, ſhall be able and capable in law to have, hold, receive, enjoy, poſſeſs, and retain, for the ends and purpoſes of this act, all ſuch ſum and ſums of money as have been given, deviſed, or bequeathed, or ſhall, at any time or times hereafter, be paid, given, deviſed, or bequeathed, by any charitable or well-diſpoſed perſon or perſons, to and for the charitable ends and purpoſes in this act mentioned; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name aforeſaid, ſhall and may, at any time hereafter, without licence in mortmain, purchaſe, take, or receive, hold, and enjoy, any lands or tenements which ſhall or may, at any time or times, be found neceſſary for erecting buildings, and making other conveniencies for the purpoſes of aſſembling and holding the courts and meetings, and of executing and tranſacting other the affairs and buſineſs of the ſaid hereby-erected corporation for any eſtate or intereſt.

And may purchaſe lands.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation may, and they are hereby impowered to clothe and

To enable the corporation to fit and bind out apprentices.

fit out, and bind out apprentice or apprentices, or place out, as ſervants to any of the commiſſioned or warrant officers of his Majeſty's Navy, or to any other of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from time to time, any poor or diſtreſſed boy or boys that ſhall voluntarily offer him or themſelves, not being then legally an apprentice or apprentices to any other perſon or perſons whomſoever, with the conſent of the reſpective parents, when known, of ſuch boys reſpectively, for ſuch term and time, and upon ſuch conditions, as the ſaid corporation ſhall think proper, ſo as no ſuch boy, ſo to be bound or placed out as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged to ſerve, or continue in ſuch apprenticeſhip or ſervice longer than ſeven years.

Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and aſſiſtants names.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Romney* Baron of *Romney*, ſhall be, and he is hereby appointed Preſident of the ſaid corporation; and that the ſaid *Robert* Lord Clive, Sir *William Dolben*, Sir *George Pococke*, *Barlow Trecothick*, *Beeſton Long*, and *Thomas Naſh*, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed the Vice-Preſidents; and that the ſaid *John Thornton* ſhall be, and he is hereby appointed Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation; and that the ſaid Sir *William Mayne*, *Charles Marſham*, Doctor *Glaſſe*,

Charles

Charles Gray, *Anthony Bacon*, *Michael Adolphus*, *Philip Affleck*, *John Blackburn*, *Thomas Bennett*, *John Campbell*, *John Dorrien*, *Freeman Flower*, *Jacob Gonſales*, *Jonas Hanway*, *Robert Hunter*, *Michael James*, *John Lodge*, *John Levy*, *James Mathias*, *Timothy Mangles*, *Gregory Olive*, *Geeorge Peters*, *John Smith*, *Robert Sherſon*, *Andrew Thomſon*, *Harry Verelſt*, *William Wood*, *Thomas Walker*, and *Fowler Walker*, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee for tranſacting and managing the affairs of the ſaid Corporation: and the ſaid Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer and Committee, ſhall continue for the ſpace of one year only, unleſs reſpectively elected to the ſaid reſpective offices; and the ſaid Preſident, or, in his abſence, one or more of the Vice-Preſidents, or the Treaſurer, with any ſix or more of the other members of the ſaid Corporation, or, in the abſence of the Preſident and of all the Vice-Preſidents and Treaſurer, any ſeven or more of the ſaid Governors ſhall compoſe a General Court: and the firſt General Court ſhall be held on the Twenty-fifth day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two, at their office over the *Royal Exchange*; and ſhall then, and, from time to time, be adjourned to ſuch times and places as the Court ſhall think neceſſary for the due execution of this act; and a General Court of the mem-

Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Committee, to be elected annually.

members of the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be held four times, at the leaſt, in every year; (that is to ſay) on the twenty-firſt day of *January*, on the twenty-firſt day of *April*, on the twenty-firſt day of *July*, and on the twenty-firſt day of *October*, unleſs ſuch reſpective days ſhall happen to fall on a *Sunday*, and in that caſe on the day following, or oftner, if occaſion ſhall require, upon notice thereof given, by the order of any five or more of the members of the ſaid Corporation, aſſembled at ſome weekly meeting, by publiſhing the ſame in the *London Gazette* five days at leaſt before the holding every ſuch court: and a General Court ſhall be held in the month of *February* in every year, a like notice whereof ſhall be given; at which Court ſix Vice-Preſidents, a Treaſurer, and a Committee, (ſuch Committee to conſiſt of ſuch number of the Governors of the ſaid Corporation as ſuch General Court ſhall think neceſſary,) and the officers and ſervants of the ſaid Corporation ſhall be elected for the enſuing year; and the Governors of the ſaid Corporation aſſembled at any ſuch General Court as aforeſaid, or the major part of them ſo aſſembled, but not leſs than ſeven ſuch Governors, ſhall have full power and authority, in the name of the ſaid Corporation, and on their account, to apply and

A General Court to be held quarterly.

Annual General Courts touching Vice-Preſidents, &c.

diſpoſe

dispose of the monies already given, and which shall, from time to time, be contributed and given by any persons or person on the account of such charity, and all other monies belonging or to belong to the said hereby-erected Corporation, to and for the purposes aforesaid, and to, for, or in any other purpose, way, matter, or thing, relating to the said charity, and for the benefit thereof, at their discretion; and with and under their common seal, to enter into any covenants and contracts for the purposes aforesaid, or for any other purpose or purposes for the better effecting and carrying on the charitable uses and designs aforesaid; and to do, manage, and transact, and determine all such other matters and things as shall to them appear necessary and convenient for the effecting or carrying on the purposes aforesaid; and shall and may delegate such powers and authorities to the said Committee as they shall think necessary, for the more easy, speedy, and effectual execution of this act: and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors of the said Corporation, in a General Court assembled only, or the major part of them so assembled, but not less than seven such Governors, to order and dispose of the custody of the said common seal, and

To apply charity money.

and to do all the matters necessary and delegate proper powers to Committee:

And to order and dispose of the use of the common seal, and to make bye-laws.

and the uſe and application thereof, and to make, ordain, and conſtitute ſuch and ſo many bye-laws, conſtitutions, and ordinances, as to them, or the greateſt part of them then and there preſent, but not leſs than ſeven ſuch Governors, ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient, touching, or in any wiſe concerning the affairs and buſineſs of the ſaid hereby erected corporation; and the ſame bye-laws, conſtitutions, and ordinances ſo made, to put in uſe and enforce accordingly, and at their will and pleaſure to revoke, change, and alter the ſame, or any of them; which ſaid bye-laws, conſtitutions, and ordinances, ſo as aforeſaid made, ſhall be duly kept and obſerved, provided the ſame be reaſonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the ſtatutes, cuſtoms, or laws, of this kingdom, or any of the expreſs regulations of this act.

No bye-laws to be binding, unleſs confirmed by a ſucceeding general court.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no ſuch bye-law, rule, order, or ordinance, ſhall be binding, or have any force or effect, until the ſame ſhall have been agreed to, and confirmed by the next ſucceeding General Court, whether annual, quarterly, or extraordinary; and that the ſame method ſhall be obſerved in altering or repealing any ſuch bye-laws, rules, orders, or ordinances.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer for the time being of the said hereby-erected Coporation, and he is hereby authorised and required, from time to time, by and with the consent and approbation of the Committee thereof for the time being, or the major part of such Committee, to be testified in writing under their hands, to lay out and invest all or any such sum or sums of money, as hath or have been given, devised, or bequeathed, or shall, at any time or times hereafter, be paid, given, devised, or bequeathed by any charitable or well-disposed person or persons, to and for the charitable ends, intents, and purposes in this act mentioned, or any part thereof, other than and except such and so much thereof as the exigencies of the said Corporation shall call for the immediate application or expenditure of, in any of the public funds, in his own name, and, from time to time, with such consent and approbation, as aforesaid, to alter and transfer such funds, and make sale thereof.

Power for the Treasurer, with consent of the Committee, to invest all or any sum or sums of money to be given for the purposes in this act mentioned, except so much as the exigencies of the Corporation shall require, in any of the publick funds.

And

And it is hereby enacted and declared, That the monies arising from or by such sale or sales, or so much thereof, as shall not be again laid out and invested with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, in some other of the public funds, and also all the dividends, interest, and annual proceed, which shall from time to time arise from such funds, shall, from time to time, be applied to and for the uses, ends, intents, and purposes, in this act mentioned.

Monies arising by such sales, dividends, &c. to be applied for the purposes of this act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of the death or resignation of the President, or of a Vice-President, or Treasurer of the said Corporation, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors of the said Corporation, at any General Court, or the major part of them then there present, but not less than seven such Governors, to nominate and appoint a President, Vice-President, or Vice-Presidents, or Treasurer, in the room of the President, Vice-President, or Vice-Presidents, or Treasurer, so deceased, or having resigned.

Vacancies to be filled up at a General Court.

And

And, to the intent that there never may be wanting a competent number of Governors of the ſaid hereby-erected Corporation, and for perpetuating the ſucceſſion thereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governors of the ſaid Corporation, at ſuch General Court, or the greater part of them that ſhall be preſent at any ſuch General Court to be held as aforeſaid, but not leſs than ſeven ſuch Governors, to elect and chuſe ſome other fit and able perſon or perſons to be a Governor or Governors of the ſaid hereby erected Corporation, in the room or place of ſuch of the perſons before mentioned, or to be from time to time elected Governors as aforeſaid, as ſhall happen to depart this life, or ſhall refuſe to continue and remain, to be a Governor or Governors.

Direction touching the election of members.

And be it further enacted, That a'l queſtions upon the proceedings of the ſaid Corporation, at any General Court or Committee, ſhall be decided by vote; and in caſe of an equality of voices, the Preſident or Chairman ſhall have the caſting vote; and upon demand of any five Governors of the ſaid Corporation preſent at ſuch General Court or Committee reſpectively, the ſame ſhall be determined by ballot, to be immediately proceeded upon and completed.

Queſtions at a General Court, or Committee, to be decided by vote, unleſs members demand a ballot, and thereto be determined accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That the Governors of the ſaid Corporation at a General Court, or the major part of them preſent at ſuch General Court, but not leſs than ſeven ſuch Governors, ſhall have power, from time to time, and at all times, to fill up any vacancy or vacancies in the Committee, and appoint ſuch other officers and perſons as they ſhall think neceſſary to employ for the purpoſes, and in the execution of this act; and, from time to time, to ſuſpend or remove all ſuch officers and other perſons, or any of them, as they ſhall think fit, and appoint others in caſe of death, or ſuch ſuſpenſion or removal; and may, out of the monies to be received for the purpoſes of this act, make reaſonable allowances to ſuch officers and other perſons for their ſervices: and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Committee ſo to be appointed, or any five or more of them, at any weekly or other meeting, to ſuſpend or remove any ſuch officers and other perſons, and to appoint others in caſe of death, or ſuch ſuſpenſion or removal, until a General Court ſhall be held; and the Governors of the ſaid Corporation, at any ſuch General Court, or the major part of them then

General Court impowered to fill up vacancies in Committee, and appoint ſuch officers, &c. as ſhall be neceſſary, and to remove or ſuſpend them: and to allow them reaſonable ſalaries.

Committee at their weekly or other meetings, impowered to ſuſpend or remove officers, &c. and appoint others, till a General Court be held.

then present, but not less than seven, may confirm such appointment or appointments, or may remove such officers or other persons, and appoint others in their room, as they shall think fit; and all and every such officers and other persons shall, from time to time, when thereunto required by the said Committee, or any five or more of them, make and render to the said Committee, or any five or more of them, a true, exact, and perfect account in writing, under their respective hands, upon oath, to be taken before two or more of the said Committee, (which oath any two of the said Committee are hereby impowered to administer), of all monies which he, she, or they, and every of them respectively, shall to that time have received, paid, and disbursed by virtue of this act, or by reason of their respective offices; and in case any money so received shall remain in their or any of their hands, the same shall be paid to the said Committee, or any five or more of them, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receive the same; and in case any such officer, or other person, shall not make and render, or shall refuse to verify, upon oath, any such account, or to make such payment as aforesaid, then any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county of *Middlesex*, or for the city of *London*, shall and may, upon complaint to him or them, make

inquiry of and concerning ſuch default in a ſummary way, (as well by confeſſion of the parties themſelves, as by the teſtimony of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes upon oath, which oath the ſaid juſtice or juſtices is and are hereby impowered and required to adminiſter); and if any ſuch officer or perſon ſhall be convicted of any ſuch offence, ſuch juſtice or juſtices ſhall, upon ſuch conviction, commit the party offending to the common gaol of the county of *Middleſex*, or of the city of *London*, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he or ſhe ſhall have made a true and perfect account and payment as aforeſaid, or until he or ſhe ſhall have compounded and agreed with the ſaid Committee, or any five or more of them, and have paid ſuch compoſition-money, which compoſition the ſaid Committee, or any five or more of them, are hereby impowered to make.

Treaſurer to account, at a General Court.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the Treaſurer for the time being of the ſaid Corporation ſhall not be obliged to account with ſuch Committee, or any of them, but ſhall give in his accounts, from time to time, when required, at a General Court, there to be examined, and allowed or diſallowed, and ſhall pay over all the mo-

nies

nies remaining in his hands, and transfer all the funds ſtanding in his name, as Treaſurer aforeſaid, to the Treaſurer immediately ſucceeding him, on demand.

And, for the encouragement of ſuch as ſhall be benefactors to the ſaid charity, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall, at one payment, pay into the hands of the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation for the time being, or ſuch perſon as ſhall be deputed for receiving the ſame, the full ſum of twelve pounds twelve ſhillings, or ſhall ſubſcribe and pay the yearly ſum of two pounds two ſhillings for the ſpace of eight years, for the uſe of the ſaid Corporation, every ſuch perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a Governor of the ſaid Corporation.

Perſons giving 12 l. 12 s. at any one payment, or ſubſcribing 2 l. 2 s. per annum, to have preference of being Governor.

And it is hereby enacted and declared, That every perſon and perſons who, in conſequence of ſuch payment as aforeſaid, or in purſuance of any bye-law hereafter to be made, ſhall be duly choſen and elected a Governor of the ſaid Corporation, ſhall, from and after ſuch election, be, to all intents and purpoſes, a Governor of the ſaid Corporation, as fully and effectually as if the name or names of ſuch perſon and per-

ſons was or were inſerted and included in this act.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every indenture whereby any child or children reſpectively ſhall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two, be bound an apprentice or apprentices, or otherwiſe placed out by the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be good and valid to all intents and purpoſes, although the ſame be not ſtamped with any other ſtamp than a ſingle ſixpenny ſtamp; and that the age of every ſuch child or children ſhall be mentioned in their indentures, which age ſhall be taken to be their true age, ſo far as regards this preſent act, or any matter or thing herein contained, without any further proof thereof, (any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.)

Indenture to be one ſingle ſtampt piece of paper or parchment.

Boys age to be mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſuch apprentice or apprentices, ſervant or ſervants, ſo to be bound or placed out as aforeſaid, ſhall be impreſſed into his Majeſty's ſervice at ſea, or into the ſea ſervice of his Majeſty's heirs or ſucceſſors, until ſuch apprentice or apprentices, ſervant

No ſuch apprentice, or ſervant, to be impreſſed, &c. until 18 years old.

ſervant or ſervants, reſpectively, ſhall arrive to the age of eighteen years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch perſon and perſons as ſhall be bound out an apprentice or apprentices to the ſea ſervice, and ſhall ſerve out their reſpective apprenticeſhips, not being for a leſs time than four years, may ſet up and exerciſe ſuch trade or buſineſs as they are apt and able for, in any town or place within the kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, without any let, ſuit, or moleſtation of any perſon or perſons whomſoever, for, or by reaſon of the uſing of ſuch trade or buſineſs: and if any ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall have been ſo bound as aforeſaid, and ſhall have ſerved out their reſpective apprenticeſhips as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſued, impleaded, or indicted in any court whatſoever within the ſaid kingdoms, or either of them, for uſing or exerciſing any ſuch trade or buſineſs as aforeſaid, then ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall have been ſo bound as aforeſaid, and ſhall have ſerved out their reſpective apprenticeſhips as aforeſaid, making it appear to the ſame court where they are reſpectively ſo ſued, impleaded, or indicted, that they reſpectively have been ſo bound as aforeſaid, and have ſerved out their reſpective apprenticeſhips as

Perſons ſerving ſuch apprenticeſhips, or ſervants, may exerciſe trades.

as aforesaid, shall, upon the general issue pleaded, be found Not Guilty in any plaint, bill, information, or indictment, exhibited against them respectively; and such persons respectively, as, notwithstanding this act, shall prosecute their said suit by bill, plaint, information or indictment, and shall have a verdict pass against them respectively, or become nonsuit therein, or discontinue the said suit, shall pay unto such person or persons respectively who shall have been so bound as aforesaid, and shall have served out their respective apprenticeships as aforesaid, and shall be so sued, impleaded, or indicted, double costs of suit, to be recovered as any other costs at common law may be recovered; and all judges and jurors before whom any such suit, information, or indictment, shall be brought, and all other persons whomsoever, are to take notice of this present act, and shall conform themselves thereunto; any statute, law, ordinance, custom, or provision to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That this act shall not in anywise be prejudicial to the privileges of the Universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, or either of them, or extend to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner, or to sell any wine, or other liquors, within the said Univer-

Univerſities, or either of them, without licence firſt had and obtained from the Vice-Chancellors of the ſame reſpectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That two or more juſtices of the peace, in their reſpective counties, and dwelling in or near any of the ports aforeſaid, and all mayors, aldermen, bailiffs, and other chief officers and magiſtrates of any city, borough, or town corporate, in or near adjoining to ſuch port or ports to which any ſuch ſhip or veſſel aforeſaid, having any ſuch apprentice or ſervant on board, ſhall at any time arrive, ſhall have full power and authority, and are hereby authoriſed and impowered to inquire into and examine, hear and determine all complaints of hard and ill uſage from the ſeveral and reſpective maſters to ſuch their apprentice and apprentices, ſervant and ſervants, ſo to be bound and placed as aforeſaid, and reſpectively to make ſuch orders therein as now they are, and hereafter may be enabled by law to do in other caſes between maſters and apprentices, or ſervants, in this act.

Juſtices to determine complaints between maſters and apprentices.

And whereas, under and by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of *William Hickes*, late a member of the company of merchants adventurers

turers of *England*, residing in the city of *Hamburgh*, and of a decree or decretal order of the High Court of Chancery of *Great Britain*, bearing date the twenty-third day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, made in a certain cause, wherein his Majesty's attorney-general, at the relation of the said *John Thornton* Esq; on the behalf of himself and the other members of the said *Marine Society*, and also the said other members are informants and plaintiffs, and *Charles Johnstone* and others are defendants; the said society is entitled to eleven full and equal twentieth parts, (the whole into twenty equal parts to be divided) of the sum of twenty thousand pounds, in case the estate and effects of the said *William Hickes* will extend to pay the same.

And whereas, in respect of what the said Society are so intitled unto, there is now standing in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, in the name of the Accomptant General of the said Court of Chancery, and to the credit of the said cause, in trust for the said *Marine Society*, the sum of five thousand five hundred and seventy-one pounds, twelve shillings and four-pence, bank three *per cent.* consolidated annuities, the dividends of which are applied to effect the charitable designs of the said society, pursuant to the said will and decree:

Now

Now it is hereby enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the said sum of five thousand five hundred and seventy-one pounds, twelve shillings and four-pence, bank three *per cent.* consolidated annuities, and all and every sum and sums of money to which the said *Marine Society* is or may be intitled, under, or by virtue of the said will and decree, or decretal order, together with the interest, dividends, and produce thereof, shall be, and is and are hereby fully and absolutely vested in the said hereby-erected Corporation; and that the said Corporation, at any General Court or Courts to be held in pursuance of this act, shall have, and the same is hereby vested with, full power and authority, from time to time, to apply and dispose thereof, and of every or any part thereof, to and for the charitable purposes of the said Corporation, pursuant to the will of the said *William Hickes.*

Limitation of actions.

And be it further enacted, That if any action shall be brought, or suit commenced, against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or in relation to the premises, or any of them, every such action or suit shall be laid or brought within six months next after, in the county or place where the fact was done, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants,

General issue. dants, in ſuch action, may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance, and by the authority, of this act : and if the ſame ſhall appear to have been ſo done, or if any ſuch action or ſuit ſhall not be brought within the time before limited, or ſhall be brought in any other county or place than as aforeſaid, then the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants : or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuit, or ſuffer a diſcontinuance of his, her, or their action or actions ; or if a verdict ſhall paſs againſt the plaintiff or plaintiffs ; or if, upon demurrer, judgment ſhall be given againſt the plaintiff or plaintiffs, *Double coſts.* the ſaid defendant ſhall have double coſts, and ſhall have ſuch remedy for recovering the ſame as any defendant or defendants hath or have for coſts in other caſes by law.

And be it further enacted by the authority *Public act.* aforeſaid, That this act ſhall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and others, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

EXTRACT

ABSTRACT *of the Act of Parliament incorporating The* MARINE SOCIETY, *the same constituting part of the Bye-laws.*

1. FIFTY-two Governors are incorporated by the act, from which number are appointed a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and forty-four assistants, in whom are vested the following powers and conditions.

2. The General Court is empowered to make such bye-laws and regulations as they think necessary.

3. No bye-law is to take place till confirmed by the succeeding General Court.

4. The Society may purchase lands for erecting buildings for transacting the affairs of the society, but no other.

5. They may place out boys as servants to the commissioned or warrant officers of his Majesty's Navy, and apprentice out boys in the merchants service, and to other subjects as they think proper.

6. Boys serving out their respective apprenticeships at sea, not being for a less time than four years, are intitled to the liberty of setting up and exercising trade or business in any place in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*.

7. Indentures may be ſtampt with a ſingle ſixpenny ſtamp.

8. No apprentice bound out by virtue of this act is ſubject to be impreſſed into the King's ſervice till after the age of eighteen years.

9. Seven Governors at leaſt conſtitute a General Court.

10. A general Court to be held four times in every year, *viz.*

The 21ſt day of January.
The 21ſt day of April.
The 21ſt day of July.
The 21ſt day of October.

In caſe either of the reſpective days ſhall fall on a Sunday, the ſaid Court to be held on the enſuing day.

11. An annual General Court to be held in the month of February in every year, at which time election is to be made of Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, Committee, &c.

12. Any five Governors are empowered to call a General Court oftner than once a quarter, if occaſion ſhall require.

13. Vacancies are to be filled up by the General Court.

14. All queſtions upon the proceedings of the Society to be decided by vote, and in caſe of an equality of voices, the Preſident or Chairman to have the caſting vote.

15. Two

15. Two or more juſtices of the peace of the reſpective counties are authorized and impowered to hear and determine upon all complaints of hard and ill uſage from the reſpective maſters to their apprentices, and reſpectively to make ſuch orders therein as they now are, and hereafter may be enabled by law to do in other caſes between maſters and apprentices or ſervants in this act.

16. The money now ſtanding in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, together with all and every ſum or ſums of money ariſing from the bequeſt of *William Hickes*, which the Society may be entitled to, together with the intereſt, dividends, and produce thereof, to be veſted in the Corporation, with full power and authority to apply the ſame to the purpoſes of this charity, purſuant to the will of the ſaid *William Hickes*.

17. This act to be deemed a public act.

BYE-LAWS.

Servants not to receive fees.

1. NO officer or ſervant of this Corporation, ſhall take any gratuity, fee, or reward, for any thing relating to this Corporation, from any perſon whatſoever, but ſuch only as ſhall be paid by this Corporation; and any officer, or ſervant, offending therein, ſhall be diſcharged, and rendered incapable of ſerving the Corporation hereafter.

Common ſeal.

2. The ſeal of this Corporation ſhall be kept in a box with three locks and keys, one of which ſhall be in the cuſtody of the Treaſurer, for the time being, another in the hands of the Deputy-Treaſurer, and the third in the hands of one of the Vice-Preſidents, or one of the Committee, to be appointed for the purpoſe, who may reſide on or near the ſpot, where the buſineſs is tranſacted: and when any party, holding either of theſe keys, ſhall have occaſion to be abſent, he ſhall leave ſuch key with ſome other of the Com-

Committee, informing the clerk to whom it is delivered.

Power of Attorney to Treasurer.

3. A power of Attorney, sealed with the seal of this Corporation, and signed by four of the Governors, at a General Court, and countersigned by their clerk, shall be given to the Treasurer for the time being, to accept all public funds, or parliamentary securities, purchased with the money belonging to this Corporation, to receive the dividends as they become due. And the said stock shall stand in the name of the Treasurer of this Corporation, described as Treasurer of the Marine Society; and a minute shall be made in the minute-book, of the purpose for which, and the time when, such seal was affixed, which minute shall be signed by four of the Governors.

4. Whenever it shall be found necessary to sell out any part of the capital stock of this Corporation, which shall be invested in the public funds, a Power of Attorney, sealed with the seal of this Corporation, signed by four Governors, at a General Court, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be given to the Treasurer, to enable him to dispose of such a part thereof as shall be mentioned in the said Power of Attorney; and a minute shall be

made in the minute-book, of the purpoſes for which, and the time when, the ſeal was affixed, which minute ſhall be ſigned by four of the ſaid Governors.

Treaſurer to report quarterly.

5. The Treaſurer, or his Deputy, ſhall report to every quarterly General Court, what ſum is in caſh for the current ſervice; and the ſum or ſums which remain in the public funds, or other ſecurities.

6. The expences of the Society, ſhall be diſcharged quarterly, or within a leſs time; ſo that it may be conſtantly ſeen, what proportion the expences of the Sociey bear to the income: And the accounts being made up quarterly, the ſame ſhall be laid before the General Court, together with the receipts, and vouchers.

Treaſurer, how may be drawn on.

7. The caſh neceſſary for the current ſervice of the Society, ſhall be drawn on the Treaſurer by three of the Committee, in Committee, payable to the Deputy-Treaſurer, and be accounted for by him, in a regular caſh-book, kept debtor, and creditor, he ballancing the ſame monthly, the ſaid caſh-book to be produced at every meeting of the Committee.

8. Boys

8. Boys who are not, or who do not appear, to be above the age of twelve years, ſhall not be put out for a leſs time than ſix years.

9. Every boy who is ſent to ſea ſhall ſignify his free conſent thereto; and in caſe the parent is known, his or her conſent ſhall alſo be given.

RULES

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Of the Government.

THIS is composed of

A President,
Six Vice-Presidents,
A Treasurer,
A Deputy-Treasurer,
Governors in general,
A General Court,
A Committee, (*a*)
A Surgeon,
An Apothecary,
A Clerk,
A Messenger.

(*a*) The present number appointed by act of incorporation, is thirty-seven, including the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, who act till the next general election in February, 1773, when a greater number will be proposed.

2. Qua-

2. Qualification for Governors in general.

1. AN annual ſubſcription of two guineas is a qualification of a Governor for that year.

2. Two Guineas *per annum* paid during eight years ſucceſſively, is alſo a qualification of a Governor for life.

3. A donation of twelve guineas, is a qualification of a Governor for life.

4. If any annual ſubſcriber ſhall be more than two years in arrear, his power as a Governor ceaſes, till ſuch arrears are paid.

3. Annual Courts and Election of Officers.

1. THE annual court is held in the month of February for electing a Preſident, ſix Vice-Preſidents, a Treaſurer, a Deputy Treaſurer, Committee, Officers, and Servants for the year enſuing.

2. Five days notice to be given in the Gazette before the day appointed for ſuch annual court, which notice ſhall expreſs the purpoſe for which ſuch court is to be held.

3. The election is by holding up of hands, or by ballot if required.

4. If

4. If the election is not completed on the day appointed, the Court may be adjourned, and the election completed at any time within thirty days after.

5. If any dispute arises concerning the election, it is determined by the majority of the Governors present.

6. Any Governor desiring to be of the Committee, is to signify the same to the clerk, to be reported by him to the Committee on the Committee-day, seven days before the election.

7. This court as well as other general courts delegate such power and authority to the Committee as they may think necessary for their better conduct.

8. Any person recommended by the Committee as a Governor, is voted for, by holding up of hands, or by ballot, if three Governors present require a ballot.

4. Quarterly or extraordinary General Courts.

1. PREVIOUS to the holding any General Court, five days notice is to be given in the Gazette, which notice expresses the purpose for which such Court is to be held.

2. The quarterly Courts are to be held four times in every year, viz.

The 21st day of January.

The

The 21ſt day of April.

The 21ſt day of July, and

The 21ſt day of October.

And in caſe either of the reſpective days ſhall fall on a Sunday, the ſaid Court is to be held on the enſuing day.

3. Beſides theſe, if occaſion require, any five of the Governors are empowered to call a General Court at any other time.

4. Quarterly Courts, and alſo Extraordinary General Courts, muſt conſiſt of ſeven Governors, and in them the Preſident, or in his abſence the Vice-Preſident firſt named in the liſt, preſides. In caſe no Vice-Preſident is preſent, the Treaſurer or his Deputy is to preſide; or in the abſence of all of them, a Chairman is appointed to preſerve order; to explain the buſineſs of the aſſembly; to put queſtions; and in caſe of an equality of votes, he has a double or caſting vote.

5. At General Courts, and no other, bye-laws and regulations may be made, which bye-laws and regulations are not binding till confirmed by a ſucceeding General Court.

6. At theſe Courts the quarterly or annual accounts of receipts and diſburſements, and caſh in hand, are produced and entered as part of the minutes.

7. Any perſon recommended by the Committee as a Governor, is voted for by holding

up of hands, or, if required by three Governors present, by ballot, the same as at the Annual Courts.

5. Committee.

1. THREE Members constitute a Committee, which meets every Thursday, to manage and transact the affairs of this Corporation, according to such rules and directions, as shall be made and established, from time to time, by General Courts.

2. They elect and remove the officers and servants of this Corporation when they misbehave, and appoint others until a General Court shall be held.

3. They inspect all slops or clothings which are issued, and see that sealed samples of each be kept in the office, by the clerk; and that strict attention be shewn that the slops supplied be equal to such samples.

4. They are to see that proper objects be admitted, and as far as possible relieved.

5. They are to propose such bye-laws as they find proper, to the General Court, and to consider of all due methods of promoting the charitable design of this institution.

6. Ten of the Committee go out annually, and others are elected in their room. (*a*)

(*a*) This supposes that hereafter the number may consist of sixty.

6. Tre-

6. Treaſurer.

1. THE Treaſurer is charged with all the current caſh belonging to this Society; drafts to be made on him, ſigned by three of the Committee, ſpecifying on the draft in what banker's hands the money is lodged for the payment of ſuch draft, and he only draws upon the banker.

2. He lays out the money belonging to the Corporation in ſuch a manner as the bye-laws and reſolutions of General Courts may direct, and produces his vouchers annually for the drafts made on him, and the ſums which he hath received, or which are ſubject to his drafts, as contained in the banker's book.

3. In the abſence of the Preſident, or Vice-Preſidents, he preſides at all Courts and Committees.

4. He keeps one of the keys of the common ſeal, and acts with regard to the funds of the Society as ſpecified in the bye-laws.

7. Deputy-Treaſurer.

1. THE clerk is under his immediate direction.

2. Drafts are made to him on the Treaſurer, ſigned by three of the Committee in Committee, for which he accounts in a caſh-book,

kept by him in the regular method of debtor and creditor, the ſaid book lying before the Committee for their inſpection whenever they meet.

3. He makes report of ſuch occurrences as offer in the progreſs of his duty, and attends to the execution of the orders of the Committee, and General Courts, and alſo to whatever the clerk may be required to do.

8. Surgeon.

HE attends in all ſuch caſes as require his ſkill, or boys are ſent to him to receive ſuch advice as the nature of the caſe may require.

9. Apothecary.

HE attends on certain days, and when deſired, and adminiſters ſuch medicines as are moſt proper for the reſpective maladies of the objects.

In extraordinary caſes he reports to the Committee, when he finds it neceſſary to ſend boys to the hoſpital; and alſo whether they have had the ſmall-pox or not.

10. Clerk.

1. HE is required to be obſervant of all the bye-laws and regulations of this Society.

2. He is to treat with due reſpect all thoſe who have any connections with the Society, and give every one all the ſatisfaction they deſire concerning it, with that invariable regard to truth and juſtice, which has been the conſtant rule of conduct in this Society, obſerving the moderation and patience which is eſſential to ſo complicated a buſineſs.

3. He is to attend the office on the days and at the hours appointed.

4. In order to keep the public duly informed of the tranſactions of the Society, he is to publiſh them monthly, or oftener, as occaſion may require, in two town-papers, and in the Evening Poſt, *viz.* what number of boys have been placed out; the ſubſcriptions received; and what elſe the Committee may think proper to mention, to engage the attention of the public; and, if neceſſary, to add to ſuch publications if boys or maſters are wanted.

5. If *boys* are wanted, he is to advertiſe, and ſee that papers be placed up about the Royal Exchange, Billingſgate, Cuſtom-houſe, Navy-office, Victualling-office, Tower-hill, Wap-

ping, the ſeveral quays, St. Giles's, Covent Garden, St. James's, St. Martins, Tothill-fields, Southwark, the Kings-Bench, and at places near the ſeveral glaſs-houſes, &c.

6. He is alſo to apply to pariſh officers of the principal pariſhes, and to the London work-houſe.

7. If *maſters* are wanted, he is to direct that papers may be placed up, about the Royal Exchange, Billingſgate, Cuſtom-houſe, Victualling-office, Navy-office, Tower, Tower-hill, Wapping, and the ſeveral quays and coffee-houſes where the maſters uſe, and to keep a paper in the principal coffee-houſes upon a paſte-board.

8. He is to keep the ſeveral regiſters, and books of accompts, ſpecified in the Appendix, No. XVII. opening a particular title in the ledger for the boys placed out by half the money produced from Mr. Hicks's Will; and another for the girls placed out by the other half.

9. He is to write the letters, and keep up correſpondences, producing on every Committee day, the letters received; alſo the copies (in the copy-book of letters) of thoſe that are written.

10. He is to lay before the Committee a memorandum or agenda in the Agenda-book, of the buſineſs to be done on that day, Appendix, No. XVII. Book 19.

11. He

11. He is to collect the annual ſubſcriptions, for which he is to deliver receipts regularly numbered, and ſigned by the Treaſurer; the ſaid ſubſcriptions and N°. to be entered in the ſubſcription-book, and immediately to be paid into the banker's hands.

12. He is to lay before the Committee, a liſt of the annual ſubſcribers denoting thoſe who have not paid, in order, if neceſſary, that ſome one of the Governors may be applied to, to intereſt themſelves in recovering the ſame.

11. Meſſenger.

HE is employed in ſweeping the office, lighting the fires, ſummoning the Committee, and making enquiries into the circumſtances of the boys and maſters who offer.

He keeps a memorandum-book wherein he minutes down the places where the boys or maſters live, and the information he has procured concerning them.

12. General Regulations with regard to Boys ſent to Sea in the King's Ships, and likewiſe as Apprentices in the Merchants Service, &c.

Quality of Boys to be fitted out for the Sea Service.

1. SUCH boys as are literally in a vagrant ſtate, of whom ſome are recommended by magiſtrates, either as found wandering, or as guilty of ſome petty offence. *(a)*

2. Thoſe who live chiefly by begging, or ſeldom do any work, but appear in filth and rags, and ſometimes half naked. *(b)*

3. Some who have occaſionally earned their bread by going on errands, or in markets, brick-kilns, glaſs-houſes, or by hackney coachmen, draw boys, and ſuch like. *(c)*

4. The

(*a*) Of theſe the ſmalleſt number offer.

(*b*) Of theſe there are more than of the former.

(*c*) Theſe being often in a naked condition, and unemployed, are expoſed to every temptation which indolence or idleneſs can create, and apply for employment at this office. (*)

(*) To obviate the exceptions which may ariſe in relation to any ſuch boys, it muſt be obſerved, that when any

4. The ſons of poor people who have numerous families; or ſuch as, upon enquiry, are in too great a ſtate of indigency to provide any clothing or bedding fit for the ſea; ſo that ſuch boys, whatever their inclinations may be for a ſea life, are not likely to be accepted by any maſter, but by the means propoſed by this Society. (*d*)

5. Boys whoſe parts have been wrong caſt, being ſo contrary to their genius, that they are more inclined to hazard their necks, than to live a ſedentary life. (*e*)

any one can be provided for at ſea, and brought into the track of a ſea life, as proper to his hardineſs and inclinations, it creates a vacancy to be filled up by younger or leſs hardy boys of the ſame claſs, who are not fit for the ſea; and if ſome of the offices done by them, were performed by girls, the community would be benefited in all theſe ſeveral inſtances whilſt idle elder boys are ſent to ſea.

(*d*) Of theſe there ſeems to be a majority.

(*e*) Of this claſs there is no inconſiderable number.

13. Con-

13. Conditions and Regulations on occaſion of fitting out Boys.

1. EVERY one has free admittance to ſee the boys who offer themſelves.

2. No boy is ſent to ſea without a ſtrict and proper enquiry into his circumſtances, viz.

1. If he can get his bread on ſhore?
2. If he goes to ſea voluntarily?
3. If he has had the ſmall pox?
4. If he can read?
5. If he can write? (*a*)
6. If he is in a good ſtate of health?
7. Whether he is already an apprentice, or any indenture out againſt him, or in any perſon's ſervice?
8. Where he lives, and with whom, or what connexions he has?

3. All ſuch boys as are thought proper objects, being in diſtreſs, and having no home, are ſent to the Society's proveditor at Hoxton, there to be lodged and fed, till ſuch time as they can be provided for.

4. No boy whoſe friends appear in a capacity of fitting him out is ſent to ſea at the Society's charge, fifty ſhillings for clothing and bedding being demanded of ſuch friends.

(*a*) The two laſt enquiries are made, that a proper report may be made of him to the maſter he is to ſerve.

5. In

5. In time of peace, boys who come from the country with a view to go to ſea, or pretending that they are totally unknown in town, are not received, to the prejudice of thoſe who are natives in theſe cities, or have lived here for ſix months. (*a*)

6. No boy is clothed without being firſt examined by the Society's ſurgeon or apothecary with regard to his health.

7. All boys who offer themſelves, not having had the ſmallpox, or the ſame not appearing by pits on the body, or by the witneſs of any creditable perſon, are ſent (provided the boy gives his conſent) to be inoculated at the inoculating hoſpital. (*b*)

8. All boys who have the itch, ſcald heads, or any ſuch diſorder, are ſent to the Society's ſurgeon or apothecary; and if they cannot within a ſmall expence attempt to cure them, or the diſeaſe requires much time, preſentations to the hoſpitals for the ſick are in ſuch caſes procured.

(*a*) It is generally found that the number of diſtreſt town boys, who apply to go to ſea, exceeds the number of maſters who offer to take them.

(*b*) This is done by the preſentation of particular Governors, or by the general public ſpirit of the Governors of that hoſpital, without any other recommendation, clean clothes, and a change of linen being provided for the boys on ſuch occaſions.

9. No

9. No boy who appears a ſecond time for clothing is admitted, unleſs the Committee is well ſatisfied that he has been regularly diſcharged from his ſhip, or gives ſufficient reaſon for his application.

10. No boy who is known to be an apprentice is accepted, unleſs the indentures are firſt regularly diſcharged before two magiſtrates; and no promiſe on the part of his friends that an indenture ſhall be diſcharged is admitted of.

11. No boy is ſent to ſea who is not of a proper growth and in good health: Any parent deſiring their ſon, may have him reſtored to them, if it appears that the boy deſires to be diſcharged, and that they are in a condition of employing him more advantageouſly for himſelf: In ſuch caſes the Society intereſt themſelves to endeavour to obtain his diſcharge, and not otherwiſe.

14. Re-

14. Regulations of Boys ſent as Servants on board his Majeſty's Ships only.

1. ALL ſuch boys muſt be of the age of thirteen, or being of the ſtature of four feet three inches are ſuppoſed to be ſo old. The manner of regulating them is ſeen in the Appendix, No. I.

2. When boys are ſent as ſervants to the commanders on board the King's ſhips, they are recommended to the admiral or captain in a particular letter, Appendix, No. II. incloſing a liſt of the boys ſent, No. III.

3. When boys are ſent as ſervants to the other commiſſion or warrant officers, in ſhips in commiſſion, the form, No. IV. with the particular conditions to warrant officers taking apprentices in time of peace, is uſed, to which is annexed a liſt of clothing, No. V. (*a*)

4. When boys are requeſted as apprentices to Warrant officers of ſhips in ordinary (theſe taking apprentices agreeable to the Navy regulations) ſuch officers are deſired to pro-

(*a*) By this it will appear, that copies of the uſual letter of recommendation to commanders, No. II. is ſent to them; alſo that the Society's concern for the welfare of the boys may be equally apparent to ſuch inferior officers.

duce their warrants, or a copy thereof, and bring with them a line from any clerk of the Admiralty, Navy Board, Victualling-Office, or the Dock-yards, ſignifying who they are. A ſingle clothing is given with boys to ſuch officers, Appendix, No. VI. the officers being particularly charged to provide a bed and ſuch further clothing as the boy may have occaſion for, and boys under fourteen are uſually recommended to them.

5. Every boy ſent is ſupplied with a little bound book, containing the Rev. Mr. Sellon's Abridgment of the Sacred Writings, to which is prefixed the particular inſtructions and admonitions to the boy, together with the Belief, the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and a ſhort morning and evening prayer, Appendix, No. VII.

6. All officers of ſhips, not yet put in commiſſion, though expected to be commiſſioned, or whoſe ſhips are not yet afloat, are informed that they muſt wait, if they take ſervants from this Society, till the ſhip is afloat, and moſt of the dirty work is done. *(a)*

(a) This is intended to prevent the boy's ſetting off, to ſpoil his cloaths before he is initiated into any knowledge of his duty, which may induce him to run from his ſhip, and his maſter defeat his own intention, as well as that of this ſociety.

15. Re-

15. Regulations for Indentured Apprentices in the Merchants Service, *&c.* *(a)*

1. A Recommendation is given to all owners and maſters of ſhips, of the boys they take from this Society, in the ſtrongeſt terms. See Appendix, No. VIII.

2. Information is communicated to the boys, of the nature of their engagement, No. IX. as well as by the indenture, No. X.

3. Maſters from all parts, being the King's ſubjects, are encouraged to take theſe boys, and the boys to be faithful to their maſters.

4. The indentures of apprenticeſhip for boys are made from four to ſeven years, according to their ages, theſe being from 12 to 16 years: very few are admitted beyond this age for the *whole clothing*.

5. Boys not exceeding ſeventeen years old, appearing in great diſtreſs, and applying at this office, deſiring to engage for two or three years, are ſometimes ſupplied with a *ſingle clothing*, as the committee may judge proper. In ſuch caſe, if a maſter offers and requires it, an inſtrument is made for the lad as an *articled ſervant*, but this rarely happens.

(a) See Bye-Laws, page 31.

16. When Boys are wanted.

WHEN fewer boys appear, than are aſked for, application is made to the reſpective pariſhes, by letter to *Veſtry Clerks*; ſee form, No. XI. alſo to the London Workhouſe: But with all ſuch parochial poor, 50s. are required as the ſum neceſſary to fit them out. If this application is ſtill deficient, and more boys are ſtill wanted, notice is uſually given in the form, No. XII.

17. When Maſters are wanted.

WHEN a greater number of boys deſire to be ſent to ſea, than maſters apply for, requeſt is then made to ſuch members of the Society, as will moſt probably aſſiſt in procuring proper maſters to take them. See form of letter, No. XIII. And information is alſo given to the public. See form of advertiſement, No. XIV.

18. Boys occaſionally put out to Employments on Shore.

WHEN boys appear who are deemed proper objects of this charity, and maſters can by no means be found in ſufficient numbers for the ſea ſervice; and it is thought neceſſary by the Committee to furniſh ſuch boys with employment, to deliver them from the

the calamity of idleneſs; it is intended to place them out, either as apprentices, or as articled ſervants, to ſuch trades on ſhore, for which proper maſters or miſtreſſes can be found, viz. all waterborne buſineſſes, and maritime trades, ſuch as rope-makers, maſt-makers, boat-builders, oar-makers, block-makers, *&c.* when it is practicable to find maſters, upon terms ſuited to the Society's pecuniary ability.

19. Poor Girls placed out by the Will of Mr. HICKES.

THESE are orphans, or other diſtreſt girls, the children of poor parents, from the age of eleven to thirteen, who are placed out for ſeven years. The method of admittance is by *petitioning*, and the *recommendation* of reſpectable perſons, ſtrict enquiry being made into the truth of what is ſet forth in the *petition*, according to the *form*, page 99. For the inſtructions given them, ſee No. XV. The form of their indentures is No. XVI. In this laſt it is *quoted from the will*, that near the ſame number of girls as boys is to be placed out; but the girls coſting more than the boys, the rule obſerved is to expend the *ſame ſum* of money on the one as the other.

The uſual time of placing out ſuch girls is in June or July.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REGULATIONS, &c.

No. I.

Regulation, when boys are ſent on board the King's ſhips.—Information given the boys.—Entry and obſervance of good order.—Manner of iſſuing their clothing.--Refreſhment.--Rules in their march, &c.

N. B. The ſame is hung up in the clothing room, to be read at their leiſure.

Information given the Boys.

1. THE boys are to underſtand, what they are to expect beſides the clothes and other advantages beſtowed on them by this Society.

2. Their *pay* as ſervants to his Majeſty's officers on board ſhips of war, is *forty ſhillings* a year, ſuppoſed to be ſufficient to ſupply them

with clothing, till ſuch time as they learn the duty of a ſeaman, and are big enough to be rated and receive the wages of ſeamen in the King's ſervice.

3. They are allowed good and ſufficient proviſion, being the ſame allowance of a man.

4. In caſe of war, they are alſo entitled to prize-money the ſame as men.

Entry and obſervance of good order at this Office.

1. EVERY boy enters his name, age, ſtature, and other neceſſary deſcription; and if he is fit and proper to be ſent to ſea, he is enquired after, and informed when to attend in order to be clothed, and ſent to the port where the ſhip lies.

2. It is required of all boys who come to aſk the favour of being equipped at this office, that they do conform to good order: and every boy that is not an enemy to the thouſands of other boys who depend on this charity, ſhould remember, that he cannot be a friend to them, if he is a falſe boy, and acts like a ſcoundrel, and in any reſpect abuſes the good deſign of his very kind friends of this ſociety.

3. No boy is ſent to any port at a venture, or without the requeſt of commanders or officers; and every boy's ſhip and maſter is appointed, and he is informed thereof.

4. If

4. If any boy is refractory, and will not ſubmit to *rule* and *good order*, (which is much for his own eaſe and ſatisfaction) he is to be ſtripped of his new clothes, and his old ones returned to him, and not ſent on board a ſhip, but treated as a diſturber of the reſt of the boys;—or he is diſtinguiſhed by going in his own clothes to receive his new clothing at the port.—This is determined according to the nature of the offence.

5. Parents muſt take notice that boys under thirteen years old, or leſs than four feet three inches in ſtature, are improper for the King's ſhips: and whatever their poverty or diſtreſs may be, they muſt conſider that it is contrary to the laws of the navy to take boys under thirteen years old; and that the ſtouter the boys are, the more acceptable to his Majeſty's officers.

6. The Society takes proper meaſures for the diſcovery of truth; and every boy known to be an apprentice, or coming contrary to the conſent of his parents, is refuſed; and the maſter or parent acquainted that the boy (being under theſe circumſtances) has appeared at this office.

7. If any parent or maſter comes to this office, with a ſuſpicion that a relation or apprentice of theirs has offered himſelf clandeſtinely, the Society's regiſter and deſcription of boys are examined. Or if any ſuch boy ſhould,

after

after previous information is lodged, come to this office, he is delivered up.

8. If any boy, *even after being ſent to his port*, is diſcovered to have deceived the Society in the particulars above-mentioned, being reclaimed by his parent or maſter, immediate notice is given to the commander of the ſhip where he is, and the boy is turned aſhore with diſgrace, and returned to the place where he belongs. Every thing is tranſacted fairly and above board.

Iſſuing new clothing, and diſpoſal of old.

1. THE boys are to take notice, that before they are called in to be *muſtered*, they are to take their leave of their parents or friends, as no body, except the boys themſelves and the ſlopman, can be admitted into the *clothing room*, ſilence and good order being ſtrictly required.

2. The boys are called for according as they ſtand in the liſt appointed, (each having his number given him, to be ready when called for by his number) that they may not crowd all together, to the great hindrance of the ſlopmen.

3. Every boy's *old clothes* are delivered to his parents, or diſpoſed of to a *rag-man*, unleſs there is any part clean and good, and fit to be ſent on board his ſhip, and deſired by the boy to be ſent to him; then the ſame is ticketed with the boy's name, and the ſeveral bundles made

made into a pack, together with any of his own books or papers which he may desire, and the bundle is directed to the care of their respective masters, in manner as above mentioned.

Refreshment given when necessary.

1. SMALL beer, or porter mixt with water, and bread with cheese, are provided for the boys; but if any parent or friend is so indiscreet as to bring strong liquor, whereby any boy is made drunk or disguised, he is sent away, to return again some other day, when he is sober.

2. The boys are seated on benches round the room, and have the provision *delivered* to them, in a regular manner, by the messenger and conductor, good order being observed.

Order on their march.

1. THEY first usually walk round the Royal Exchange, and give the merchants a cheer.

2. When *necessary*, the boys are divided into gangs of five or six; and one of the biggest of them is appointed to act as boatswain of the gang, to keep order and regularity during the muster, and also upon their march to their

their respective ports; and due silence and order on the road are required, that they may be sure of good treatment, and admittance into good houses.

3. *The boys are informed what kinds and quantities of provisions are allowed them on the road.*

4. Occasional assistance is given on the road in case of bad weather, *by hiring a cart*, or by road waggons; but no boy is to presume to dictate to the *conductor* what shall be done in this respect.

5. If any boy is totally unable to walk, he is left to be sent forward to his inn, in the basket of a stage coach or machine, or otherwise conveyed safe.

6. If any boy falls sick, he is left under safe care till the conductor returns, and brings him back to London, if necessary.

7. Boys intended for the Nore, Sheerness, and Chatham, are sent in vessels hired on purpose; and likewise they go to Plymouth by water directly from London, or more generally by way of Portsmouth, from whence there is more frequent conveyance, particularly in time of war: and sometimes they are sent from *London* to *Portsmouth*, especially if conveyances offer, in bad weather.

No. II.

Letter to commanders and officers in the Royal Navy, on occaſion of ſending boys as ſervants to them, in conſequence of their requeſt.

Marine Society's Office over
the Royal Exchange, the
of 177

SIR,

AS you are no ſtranger to our inſtitution, it may be unneceſſary to ſay much on the uſefulneſs of it: the exerciſe of humanity, joined to the pleaſure of thinking that we ſerve the public, are ſufficient motives for us to recommend the boys we ſend to ſea, to the particular favour and protection of the commanders and officers who requeſt them of us. We are ſenſible, that the future welfare of theſe boys, and the advantage which they may be of to the Royal Navy, depends greatly on the care and attention which you may pleaſe to beſtow on theſe fellow-ſubjects and fellow-citizens.

You will alſo pleaſe to obſerve, that the aſſurance we give to the parents of theſe boys, of the ſincerity of our intentions, whilſt it induces them to part with their children, it raiſes

our

our reputation, and enables us to perform this office, in your ſervice. At the ſame time we are careful to guard againſt the arts practiſed by thoſe who are connected with ſome of theſe young perſons.

In thus co-operating with the ſalutary deſigns of government, we hope our time will be well employed. Nothing can be of greater moment to the nation than a nurſery of ſeamen; nor any duty more eſſentially uſeful, than providing employment for thoſe, who might otherwiſe become a nuiſance to ſociety, or fall early victims to the laws of their country.

Cleanlineſs and change of raiment being ſo peculiarly neceſſary to the preſervation of health in his Majeſty's ſhips, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it will not be moſt advantageous to place theſe boys under the care of a proper perſon, to ſee that they waſh their linnen; ſuch perſon being required to keep an inventory, and frequently examine the clothing they are ſupplied with; your taylor having directions to mend their clothes. This ſeems to be abſolutely neceſſary to prevent their loſing or deſtroying their clothing.

Whatever improvements the Lords of the Admiralty may make, in addition to the above, either by appointing a ſchoolmaſter for the inſtruction of theſe poor boys, or by any other

ſuch

ſuch ſalutary regulation, it will be ſo much the happier for the boys, and ſatisfactory to us, as it will contribute to the eſtabliſhment of our inſtitution on the more regular and permanent foundation. If any gentleman of the navy will, at any time, favour us with his opinion, he may be aſſured, that it will be received with gratitude.

You will be ſo good to order the proper precautions to be taken, not to ſuffer any boy to come to town, under a notion of getting freſh clothes from us, as this is not only the ſure road to deſertion, and a temptation to their becoming vagabonds; but the Society's finances are not in a ſtate, to enable them to fit out boys a ſecond time for the ſame ſhip.

You will find, in the courſe of your experience, that when the King's ſhips are brought into port to clean, opportunities for deſertion frequently preſent themſelves; therefore the Society begs, that you will put theſe boys on board of *other ſhips*, during that time, at leaſt for the *firſt year*; it being ſuppoſed that when they are in the habit of a ſea life, they will, whatever ſhip they ſerve in, be the leſs inclined to forſake it.

Likewiſe, in order to prevent boys leaving their ſhips in a clandeſtine manner, and pretend to us they were regularly diſcharged, we are further to beg, when you diſcharge any

boy, that you will do him, and likewiſe our Society the juſtice, to give him a certificate of ſuch diſcharge.

Agreeable to your requeſt ſignified by we have provided for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſhip boy, as your ſervant; name, age, and ſtature, as mentioned in the liſt incloſed. You have alſo a liſt of the clothing which the Society ſupplies. The boy ſet off from hence will probably reach your ſhip on the

The change of clothing is ſent by

I am with great reſpect,

By order of the Committee,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

Clerk.

No. III.

Form of the List sent with the letter to commanders, &c.

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal Exchange.

Boys sent from hence the
day of 177 under the care of
Mr. to his Majesty's ship the
now at

No.	Name.	Age. Y.M.	Stature. F. I.	Ship.	Officer for whom.	Description.

No. IV.

Letter to Lieutenants and Warrant Officers.

Marine Society's Office, over
the Royal Exchange, the
of 177

SIR,

AGreeable to your request signified by *your Letter*, I am ordered to acquaint you, that by our conductor *A. B.* we have sent you a boy as your *servant* as mentioned at foot; and annexed you have a list of the clothing which we now give.

We take the liberty to repeat to you what we ſay to commanders, in their ſtation; and that you may ſee with what ſincerity we intereſt ourſelves for the welfare of theſe poor boys, incloſed you have a copy of the *office* letter which we uſually ſend to the commanders: At the ſame time, we preſume that you are left to your own diſcretion, with reſpect to the care of your own boy, whom you may manage the better as having but one *(a)*

As it is evident that your apprentice cannot be rendered a good mariner, agreeable to the intentions of this Society, or initiated into the knowledge of the employment, whereby he is to get his bread, unleſs he is ſent to ſea; it is underſtood, as a neceſſary condition ariſing from his ſituation, that in caſe the King's ſhip in which you now ſerve, or in which you may hereafter ſerve, ſhould not be put into commiſſion, within the ſpace of two years after the commencement of the apprenticeſhip, your apprentice having reached the age of fifteen or ſixteen years or thereabouts, he ſhall in ſuch caſe be ſent to ſea, in ſome one of the King's ſhips, or in the merchants ſervice, either by ſuch agreement with him, as you may think proper to make, or by transferring his indenture: in either of theſe caſes, if you apply to this office, the

(a) Some Warrant Officers have two or three ſervants allowed to each.

Society

Society will readily ſupply you with another apprentice, ſo that neither the boy's intereſt, nor your own, may be hurt or injured.

I am, with great truth,

By order of the Committee,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Clerk.

No. V.

Double clothings given to the boys fitted out by the MARINE SOCIETY, for the uſe of the King's ſhips, and in the merchants ſervice (*a*).

What is put on, marked *p*.	What is ſent, *s*.
p. One dutch cap and cockade.	*p*. One handkerchief for the neck.
p. One blue kerſey jacket.	*s*. One ditto.
s. One half-thick under ditto.	*p*. One ditto for the pocket.
p. One ſtriped ditto.	*p*. One woollen cap.
p. One pair of half-thick breeches.	*s*. One ditto.
s. One ditto.	*p*. Buckles, buttons, and knife.
s. One check ſhirt.	*s*. Needles and thread.
p. Two dittos.	*s*. One knapſack, or ſea cheſt with lock and key (*b*).
s. Two pair of Ravenſduck trowſers.	One Abridgment of the Bible, with the Society's inſtructions.
s. Two canvas frocks.	One matraſs.
p. One pair of worſted hoſe.	One pillow.
s. One ditto.	Two blankets. (*c*)
p. One pair of ſhoes.	
s. One ditto.	

(*a*) The letters *p*. and *s*. are not taken notice of for boys fitted out for the merchants ſervice.

(*b*) Cheſts are admitted only in the merchants ſervice.

(*c*) When the Society can afford, they give beds; and

No. VI.

Single clothing for boys placed out to warrant officers in time of peace.

One dutch cap and cockade.
One blue kerſey jacket.
One half-thick under ditto
One pair of half-thick breeches.
Two check ſhirts.
One pair of Ravenſ-duck trowſers.
One canvas frock.
Two pair of worſted hoſe.
Two pair of ſhoes.
Two handkerchiefs for the neck.
One ditto for the pocket.
One woollen cap.
Buckles, buttons, and knife.
Needles and thread.
One Abridgment of the Bible with the Society's inſtructions.
One ſmall knapſack.

and in caſe of a demand for boys for the King's ſhips, they lodge a number of beds in the hands of their agents at Portſmouth and Chatham, in order to be ready to iſſue.

No. VIII.

Instructions and Admonitions.

To boys fitted out at this office as servants on board the King's ships, and as apprentices in merchants ships, coasting vessels, fishing smacks, &c. with an injunction to read them occasionally.

N. B. The same is bound up with the Abridgment of the sacred writings.

My good Lads,

YOU are all volunteers: you are free to enter or not; but when you have entered, you are to do your duty: therefore if any of you do not mean as honestly as we do, you had better at once go about your business, and not do harm to other good boys.

Many who come here are in extreme want, half naked, or in filth and rags, and without knowing where to get a morsel of bread; such is their hard fortune! And if any one of you does any thing to hurt another, he acts like an enemy, not a friend; like a scoundrel, and not a true man. We have been happy to get you masters, learn how to value them.

Every good boy promises to serve his master faithfully: this is but acting an honest part,

which

which every man is bound to that lives in the world, unleſs he means to go to the gallows, and when he dies to be puniſhed everlaſtingly.

There is a number of young ſcoundrels about town, who live, or rather die by *thieving*, for they generally come to the gallows in the end. It is but the other day a boy of fourteen was hanged for being concerned in breaking into a houſe. If you ſhould happen to become acquainted with any man or boy who is given to thieving of any kind, fly from him as from the devil himſelf, who goes about ſeeking whom he can devour, otherwiſe ſuch man or boy will certainly devour you.

Be in all things *faithful* to your maſter, and ſerve him with a willing mind: this is the way to have a clear conſcience, and to conquer the devil and all his works.

Remember, that *fornication* is a crime forbidden by the laws of Chriſt, whoſe religion you profeſs: and that young men who follow harlots often get the foul diſeaſe, which carries them off in the flower of their age. Many a fine lad has been brought to deſtruction by bad women.

You know that *drunkenneſs* leads men into every ſort of miſchief: it is a beaſtly abominable vice, and big with all kinds of evils. A man that is drunk does not know what he is about; but yet he is ſubject to be hanged when he is ſober, for what he did when he was drunk.

You

You may meet with many evil companions, and particularly *roving*, *inconſtant*, *worthleſs* boys, who have no regard to any engagement they enter into, and are ſo extremely childiſh, and thoughtleſs, that they will leave their ſhip where they are ſure of good proviſions, and all other neceſſaries of life, although the very next day they are obliged to go a begging. Theſe ſcoundrel youngſters are mighty apt to give bad council, hoping that their wickedneſs will be leſſened by their having a number of companions in it. Now if you have not loſt all common ſenſe as well as virtue, or wiſh to avoid diſtreſſing your good parents, and your friends, as well as expoſing yourſelf to danger, ſhut your ears againſt ſuch counſellors.

Remember, that if you run from one of the King's ſhips, you are liable to be carried on board again, and flogged as a deſerter. And in the caſe of apprenticeſhip to a merchant, owner or maſter of a merchant ſhip, if you leave them clandeſtinely, you may be carried before a magiſtrate, and puniſhed by impriſonment, flogging, and ſuch like.

Be ſure, that in the end *honeſty* is the *beſt policy*, and that you cannot judge ſo well for yourſelf, as gray locks may judge for you. If there is good reaſon for a diſcharge, whether from the King's or merchants ſervice, regular application being made, it is ten to one but you obtain leave: But firſt conſider if there

is

is good reaſon to deſire it, and how you ſhall be the better if you obtain it.

If at any time you ſhould be regularly diſcharged, you muſt require a *certificate from your captain of ſuch diſcharge*, that you may appear at this office with credit, otherwiſe you will be deemed a deſerter.

Remember, that your maſter will be ſoon ſenſible of your affection and reſpect for him, and will certainly regard you, as you regard him: Every maſter will find out if his ſervant loves and reſpects him, or not. Common ſenſe and reaſon teach you that the better you behave, the better it will be for you, and that every one is a fool that behaves ill, for it muſt fall on his own ſhoulders.

You will of courſe learn to tread a ſhip's deck: to take care in getting up her ſides: and in general to exert yourſelf in learning all the duty of a good ſeaman, this being the intention of your going to ſea.

Take care not to be raſh in venturing into the water to bathe, where there are tides always ebbing or flowing: theſe may eaſily ſurprize you, even though you ſhould be able to ſwim.

Be patient and obedient to command, and active in learning your duty, that you may be the ſooner *rated* as a man; and fear nothing but God. Be dutiful to your parents and maſters; honour and reſpect the king, and fight for him like a man, if ever it ſhould be neceſſary.

You cannot expect to prosper unless you serve your master faithfully; and you will hardly be faithful to *him*, unless you obey the commandments of *God*.

It will avail you but little to learn how to get your bread, to keep your body from perishing by hunger, if at the same time you neglect your duty to God, and leave your soul to perish for ever.

Remember, my good Lad, that men do not die like dogs; if you are *good* you will be happy after death, exceeding all that you or any man can possibly conceive: and if you are *wicked*, you will be in the same degree miserable. One or other of these must happen, for the very reason that you are a human reasonable creature, and not a dog nor any brute animal that dies like a dog.

As a *Christian*, consider what it is *you* believe, and what all people who are in their senses do believe, according to the *Belief*. Learn to repeat the Belief, without book, not as a prayer, for it is not a prayer, but as what you and every Christian believes and receives as his *faith*, and do you act according to it.

You should be equally acquainted with the commandments which God delivered to Moses and confirmed by Jesus Christ. It is *monstrous ignorance* not to know the commandments, and *monstrous folly* not to obey them.

As a Christian, you must also say your prayers every morning as well as every night; one

prayer

prayer at leaſt beſides the Lord's prayer. Say them ſlowly and ſecretly to yourſelf in your *hammacoe* (except when you are called upon to attend public worſhip) conſidering well what you ſay, like a man, for nothing is more *manly*, than to pray to God, and truſt in him.

22. Do this and you will be a man indeed, and need not complain, for the *Good* in all ſtations muſt be happy in the end, becauſe they are good, as the wicked will be miſerable, becauſe they are wicked; ſo God who governs the world has appointed. FAREWELL.

BELIEF.

I Believe in *God the Father Almighty*, maker of heaven and earth: And in *Jeſus Chriſt* his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by the *Holy Ghoſt*, born of the Virgin Mary, ſuffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; he deſcended into hell; the third day he roſe again from the dead; he aſcended into heaven, and ſitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he ſhall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghoſt; the holy Catholic church; the communion of ſaints; the forgiveneſs of ſins; the reſurrection of the body, and the life everlaſting. Amen.

The Commandments.

I. THOU ſhalt have no other gods but me.

II. Thou ſhalt not make to thyſelf any graven image, nor the likeneſs of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and viſit the ſins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou ſhalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the ſabbath-day. Six days ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do; but the ſeventh day is the ſabbath of the Lord thy God: In it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou and thy ſon and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant and thy maid ſervant, thy cattle, and the ſtranger that is within thy gates. For in ſix days the Lord made heaven and earth, the ſea and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day, wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Ho-

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou ſhalt do no murder.

VII. Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

IX. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy neighbour.

X. Thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbour's houſe, thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is his.

You muſt always carry in your mind, that theſe commandments were given by God himſelf, to the *Jews*, through their great leader *Moſes*, and ſince confirmed to *us* by *Jeſus Chriſt*, who came to confirm and fulfil the eternal obligations of mankind to obey theſe commandments; and if *you* hope for mercy, you muſt act an honeſt part, and carefully obey them.

The Lord's prayer is of the greateſt conſequence, not only from the wiſdom and goodneſs of its author *Jeſus Chriſt*, the ſon of God, but likewiſe for the petitions it contains. We are alſo commanded by him, when we pray, to uſe this prayer. And do you alſo endeavour to learn by heart ſome one at leaſt of the following ſhort prayers.

Morning Prayer.

O Lord God Almighty, I humbly thank thee for thy care of me in the night paſt. Keep me this day from all harm, and help my endeavours that I may behave myſelf humbly, ſoberly, and godly. Make me to remember, that it is by thy gracious providence my life is preſerved in all dangers. O deliver my ſoul from deſtruction, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, in whoſe moſt bleſſed name I further pray.

The Lord's Prayer.

OUR Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us. And lead us not into temptation: but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

Another Morning Prayer.

O Almighty and merciful Lord, who haſt ſafely brought me to the beginning of this day; I beſeech thee to defend me in the ſame from

from all temptations, that I may never take thy name in vain. Guard me from all falſehood and uncleanneſs; all cruel, unjuſt, and uncharitable actions, that I may always enjoy a good conſcience, and never fall into that everlaſting puniſhment which waits on impenitent ſinners. This, I beg, O Lord, in the name of my bleſſed Saviour and Redeemer, Jeſus Chriſt. *Amen. Our Father*, &c.

People who go to ſea, and behold the wonders of the deep, ſurely ſhould be as well taught as thoſe who live on ſhore, and ought always to *live* as thoſe who are one day to *die*; and they muſt pray to God as rational creatures who are accountable to him, or he will puniſh them for their negligence.

Evening Prayer.

O God, my Almighty Creator and Preſerver, accept my humbleſt thanks for thy protection, and all the bleſſings I have received at thy hand. Forgive the ſins which I have committed againſt thee this day, and make me, hereafter, to tremble at the thought of doing any thing that is wrong. Give me, O Lord, a true ſenſe of this great truth, that thou art preſent every where, both day and night, by ſea and land, and that all my thoughts, words, and actions,

tions, are open to thy view, that among the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, my hopes may ſecurely reſt in thee, thro' the merits of my only Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; in whoſe bleſſed name I further call upon thee. *Our Father*, &c.

Or this.

O Merciful Father, and Almighty Protector, on whom all things depend for their preſervation, I now lie down to reſt, in humble confidence that thy goodneſs will keep me in ſafety; that I may ariſe refreſhed in health, and ſtrength of body and mind: and when my preſent life ſhall end, O God, receive my ſoul into that happy ſtate, which thou haſt prepared for thoſe who love thee, and obey thy commandments. This I beg, through Jeſus Chriſt my Redeemer, who died upon the croſs, that I might be redeemed from my ſins. *Amen*. *Our Father*, &c.

No. VIII.

Recommendation of Boys to Owners, Masters, and Commanders of ships in the merchants service, coasting vessels, coal trade, fishing smacks, &c. who are supplied with apprentices at this office.

SIR,

YOU are well informed that the intention of this Society is to assist indigent parents, who are not in a capacity of fitting out their own children: and to furnish a suitable employment at sea, for such poor boys as are fit and qualified for it.

You are not less sensible, that seamen bred from the earliest youth generally prove the best mariners; and it is to be presumed, that you will have a peculiar pleasure in taking such poor and distrest boys, as it will at once exercise your humanity, and promote the best good policy. These cities have incomparably the greatest number of inhabitants, and they ought in all reason to furnish to the common stock, a due portion of men, bred to a sea-life: And as trade is the glory of our country, particularly as it respects navigation, much depends

pends on your care. We recommend these boys the more earnestly, because they are poor, and stand so much in need of assistance: and we entreat, that your apprentice may be kept under such proper discipline, as your own reason and humanity will suggest, acting the part of a father to him, who may be fatherless, and thus carefully discharge your duty to the great Father of us all.

If these boys are taught the commandments of God, it is to be hoped they will obey yours: the truer sense they have of their duty to him, the better understanding they must have of their duty to you. If you will take charge of your apprentice, to see him taught a short prayer, you will find such as are proper in the little book presented you by the Society. If you keep up in his mind a due sense of religion, you may be well assured that a British seaman will not be the less active in danger, nor the less inclined to discharge his duty because he fears God. He will certainly preserve his health the better, and continue fit for service so much the longer.

Our surgeon has reported *(a)*.

The

(*a*) In case any boy should require the use of salt water, or any particular medicine for the benefit of his health, upon the surgeon's report, the same is recommended to the master.

The moſt cordial wiſhes for your happineſs attend you; and I am with reſpect,

By order of the Committee,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Clerk.

No. IX.

Information given to the boys relating to the obligations ariſing from indentures, &c.

N. B. This is framed and glazed, and hung up for peruſal in the boys room: it is alſo bound up with the Abridgment of the Bible, which is given them at the time of being indentured out.

1. YOU are to underſtand that every thing here is fair and above board. You come to aſk a favour, and it is meant to do you all the good that is poſſible to be done.

2. If any one has the leaſt doubt about going to ſea, he had better take a week to conſider of it, and come again.

3. If any maſter in merchant ſhips chuſes to take a boy on trial, before his indenture is made, it is the cuſtom to let him go.

4. If

4. If any one is ſo wicked as to play tricks, and not ſtay with his maſter, in the King's, or merchants ſhips, he is conſidered as a great enemy to the other boys, who mean well.

5. This charity being intended, as all charities ought to be, for the *poor* only; therefore, if any one has parents or friends, who can bear the expence of fitting him out, they ſhould do it.

6. All the boys ſhall be provided for as ſpeedily as poſſible; but it requires time to get good maſters in a regular manner, and as it ought to be done.

7. All the boys put out in the merchants ſervice are *apprenticed* out; this being the way to promote their fortune, by a regular education, and to be happy all the days of their lives.

8. You are to underſtand that an indenture is a lawful inſtrument, and with regard to this Society is ſupported by a particular act of parliament. The indenture binds an apprentice to his maſter, and his maſter to him; and the laws direct puniſhments for thoſe who break it.

9. Every apprentice is engaged to ſerve his maſter faithfully, to keep his ſecrets, and gladly perform all his honeſt and lawful commands, and not to be abſent from him night or day.

10. He engages alſo, that he will do his maſter no hurt, nor ſuffer any one elſe to do him harm, if he can help it; and for this purpoſe, that

that he will acquaint him if he knows any harm is done, or intended.

11. He binds himſelf, not to waſte his maſter's goods, nor lend them to any one, unleſs he ſhould command it to be done. This is but common honeſty, and every man that lives in the world muſt obſerve this rule; he that departs from it will probably go to the gallows, or be puniſhed after death.

12. An apprentice is not only particularly bound to be juſt and honeſt to his maſter; but ſhould be careful alſo not to keep company with any perſon who is wanting in honeſty, or whoſe means of living is not known to be good, or known to be bad.

13. There are ſo many given to *thieving*, and ſo many who ſeek the way to the gallows, that a ſober boy cannot be too cautious to ſhun bad company; or too reſolute in leaving evil companions, when he finds them to be ſuch. The only ſafe method is to fly from them, and to eſteem them as enemies to God and their country, and to all the world.

14. An apprentice is alſo bound to avoid fornication. This is a crime forbidden by the laws of Chriſt, whoſe religion we profeſs: and young men who follow harlots, often get the foul diſeaſe, which carries them off in the flower of their age, and many are brought to deſtruction by bad women.

15. An

15. An apprentice muſt not marry during his apprenticeſhip. It is very right a man ſhould marry, but very wrong that he ſhould marry whilſt an apprentice.

16. An apprentice muſt not play at cards, dice, or any unlawful game, nor frequent taverns, nor ale-houſes.

17. Playing draws on temptations to repair loſſes, which often brings young men to an untimely end.

18. As to drunkenneſs, this leads to every ſort of miſchief, it is a beaſtly vice, and unworthy of a man.

19. In ſhort, if you are true to yourſelf, you will be ſo to God and your maſter. You muſt be true and faithful, as the only way to have a clear conſcience, which, of all things in the world, is the beſt: the richeſt man who wants it is wretched.

20. Maſters are alſo bound by indentures, on their part, to find an apprentice in apparel, linen and woollen, proper for one in that ſtation, during his apprenticeſhip; and to give him double apparel when he is out of his time. But it is eaſy to ſuppoſe, that this will be done in a manner more or leſs agreeable to an apprentice, in proportion as he performs his duty.

21. Experience makes it neceſſary to remind you, that you ſhould not be raſh in venturing

 into

into the water to bathe, where tides are ebbing or flowing. You will, of course, soon learn to tread a ship's deck, and to take care in getting up her sides, as well as to learn and practise other duties.

No boy that has common sense should ever forget that all true *Christians* say their prayers, every morning and every night, whether they be long or short, in a hammock or out of it. Carry this constantly in your mind, that a man does not perish, like a dog; but being immortal, he must be happy or miserable after death.

There is no doubt, that if the boys who are fitted out here, are dutiful to their masters, and honour and respect the king, say their prayers and keep the sabbath, God will bless and preserve them all for ever and ever!

No. X.

Indenture for Boys.

THIS Indenture of three parts, made the day of in the year of our ſovereign Lord *George* the third, by the grace of God of *Great Britan*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, defender of the faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and

Between the *Marine Society* of the firſt part, and

a poor boy, of the age of
or thereabouts, of the ſecond part, and
of the good
belonging
to the port of
in the county of
of the third part. Whereas by an act of parliament made and paſſed in the twelfth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord *George* the third, intitled, " An act for incorporat-
" ing the members of a Society, commonly
" called the *Marine Society*, and their ſuc-
" ceſſors, to be elected as therein is men-
" tioned, and for the better impowering

" and enabling them to carry on their chari-
" table and uſeful deſigns ;" It is among other things enacted, that the ſaid Corporation may, and they are thereby impowered, to clothe and fit out, and bind out apprentice or apprentices, or place out as ſervants to any of the commiſſioned or warrant officers of his Majeſty's Navy, or to any other of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from time to time, any poor or diſtreſſed boy or boys, that ſhall voluntarily offer him or themſelves, not being then legally an apprentice or apprentices to any other perſon or perſons whomſoever, with the conſent of the reſpective parents, when known, of ſuch boys reſpectively, for ſuch term and time, and upon ſuch conditions as the ſaid Corporation ſhall think proper ; ſo as no ſuch boy ſo to be bound or placed out as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged to ſerve, or continue in ſuch apprenticeſhip or ſervice, longer than ſeven years. And whereas the ſaid

hath voluntarily offered himſelf to the *Marine Society*, to be bound out an apprentice, and it doth not appear that he is legally an apprentice to any perſon whomſoever :

Now this indenture witneſſeth, that the *Marine Society*
have put, placed out, and bound, and by theſe

preſents do put, place out, and bind the ſaid
apprentice to
the ſaid with him
to dwell from the day of the date of theſe preſents, for and during the full term and time of
years: And it is hereby agreed
amongſt all the parties hereto, that during all the ſaid term and time the ſaid
his ſaid maſter faithfully ſhall
and will ſerve, in all ſuch lawful buſineſs as the ſaid ſhall
be put unto by command of his ſaid maſter, according to the power, wit, and ability of him the ſaid maſter; his lawful ſecrets he ſhall and will keep, and ſhall and will demean and behave himſelf honeſtly, orderly, and obediently in all things towards his ſaid maſter, and honeſtly and orderly towards the reſt of the family of the ſaid maſter, during the ſaid term and time. And the ſaid
for himſelf, his heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe, and agree, to and with the *Marine Society*, that he the ſaid
ſhall and will,
during all the term and time aforeſaid, in the art, myſtery, and occupation of a mariner, which he now uſeth and exerciſeth, and to the utmoſt of his ſkill, and in the beſt manner he is able, teach, inſtruct, and inform, or cauſe to be well and ſufficiently taught, inſtructed,
and

and informed the ſaid

and in every matter and thing relating thereto. And further, that he the ſaid

his executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall and will, during all the term and time aforeſaid, find, provide, and allow unto and for the ſaid apprentice, competent and ſufficient meat, drink and apparel, lodging and waſhing, and all other things neceſſary and fit for an apprentice. And alſo, that he the ſaid

his executors or adminiſtrators, at his or their own proper expence, ſhall and will provide, and deliver unto and for the ſaid apprentice, immediately upon the expiration of his ſaid apprenticeſhip, double apparel of all ſorts, good and new; and ſhall and will give notice to the ſaid Governors, in caſe his ſaid apprentice ſhall die, or at any time or times abſcond during the ſaid apprenticeſhip, without delay. And alſo that in caſe the ſaid maſter, with the conſent of all proper parties, ſhall aſſign over the ſaid apprentice to any other perſon, he ſhall and will immediately acquaint the ſaid *Marine Society* therewith. And further, that in caſe the ſaid

ſhall duly ſerve out his ſaid apprenticeſhip, that then he the ſaid

ſhall and will, immediately upon the expira-

tion of the ſaid apprenticeſhip, at his own proper coſts and charges, give and deliver unto the ſaid a certificate in writing, under the hand of him the ſaid and ſworn by him before one or more of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, that the ſaid hath duly ſerved his ſaid apprenticeſhip.

Sealed with the ſeal of the *Marine Society*, being firſt ſtamped with a ſingle ſixpenny ſtamp, *&c.*

Sealed and delivered by the within named and in the preſence of

No. XL.

No. XI.

Form of letter to vestry clerks of parishes or overseers, particularly in time of war, when boys are wanted in greater numbers than offer themselves.

Marine Society's Office, over the Royal Exchange, the of 177.

SIR,

I AM ordered to acquaint you, that this Corporation has continual opportunities of disposing of a considerable number of boys, particularly as servants to commanders and officers, on board his Majesty's ships of war; and therefore would gladly avail themselves of all parish boys, whose governors and directors, or other parochial officers, may incline to send them to sea: No employment can be of greater importance to the public; and consequently, boys supported at the public charge, may be encouraged to go to sea: If they are strong and in health, and not under four feet three inches in stature, this Society can find masters for them; and the stouter they are, the more acceptable they will be.

The patronage afforded to these young persons by this institution, and the humane and regular

gular conduct obſerved towards them, may, by proper management on the part of the pariſh officers, render employment at ſea as eligible as it is neceſſary to the ſafety and happineſs of our country.

The charge of equipping theſe boys with clothing and bedding is 50 s. each: which, as this Society ſubſiſts on private munificence, is the ſum expected of the pariſhes, in behalf of their own poor boys, correſpondent with the ſpirit and deſign of the act of the fourth of Queen Anne, calculated for the purpoſe of making a nurſery of ſeamen. And this Society being now incorporated, is ſupported by an act of parliament, particularly deſigned and caculated for the encouragement of poor boys, &c.

I am alſo to inform you, that all other boys who are friendleſs or diſtreſſed, or in want of employment, not being the immediate objects of the parochial charity; likewiſe ſtrolling vagabond boys, who may be dangerous to the community, as well as any ſober boys the ſons of poor parents, not being leſs than the ſtature abovementioned, and deſirous of going to ſea, are acceptable; theſe ſeveral claſſes are fitted out at the expence of this Society, with the ſame care and exactneſs as is performed with reſpect to pariſh boys.

The

The Society alſo, occaſionally takes boys, who upon long trial are found unfit for the trades they have been placed out to, provided they are legally diſcharged, and their maſters give their conſent, and pay for fitting them out, 50 s. being expected of *them* alſo. They likewiſe take boys from the *London* workhouſe, *&c.*

You will pleaſe to lay this before the proper perſons in your pariſh or diſtrict, that ſuch meaſures may be taken as ſhall be thought moſt convenient to forward this uſeful and humane deſign. And as a ſecurity to the boys themſelves, as well as to the pariſh, it is neceſſary to mention to you, on this occaſion, that at the cloſe of the laſt war, this Society provided by land and ſea, for all ſuch boys as were diſcharged from the King's ſervice, and applied to this ſociety for aſſiſtance; and it is intended at all times in caſe of need to act the ſame part; (*a*) ſo that theſe boys may be ſure of finding ſteady friends and zealous protectors in this ſociety.

Incloſed I ſend you the regulations of this inſtitution, by which you will ſee the great care that is taken.

I am,

By order of the Committee,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Clerk.

(*a*) Boys diſcharged after the *alarm* of war in 1770 and 1771, were provided for by this Society.

No. XII.

No. XII.

Form of Advertiſement for boys when wanted.

Marine Society's Office over the Royal Exchange, (for clothing and fitting out poor boys to ſerve at ſea, by voluntary contribution) the of 177

THIS Society has now an opportunity of providing for a number of boys in a manner the moſt advantageous to them; ſeveral of the King's ſhips having occaſion for ſervants, with a view to be bred up as ſeamen; and the preſent occaſion ſhould not be loſt.

All diſtreſſed boys, or ſuch as have parents that wiſh to ſee them well recommended, under the humane patronage of this Society, may apply at this office.

The boys muſt be in health, or have only ſuch diſtempers as may be cured ſpeedily, and they muſt not be under four feet three inches in ſtature.

All magiſtrates, gentlemen, parochial officers and others, are accordingly informed thereof, that they may aſſiſt the poor and deſerving, and ſuch objects as ſtand in need of their help.

The

The encouragement given to the boys, is as follows :

Double clothing, well chosen, of the best kind, and also bedding.

Cure for such as have the itch, or any such kind of distemper.

Inoculation for such as have not had the small pox, which is the case of several whose lives the Society have been instrumental in preserving by the humane assistance of the hospital for inoculation.

Meat, drink, and lodging, till they are sent off to their respective ports, to such as are in distress for want of a home.

Proper books for their christian knowledge.

Regular, safe, and commodious conveyance to their respective ships.

The strongest recommendations to the commanders and officers of his Majesty's ships, or any other masters, in order to the boys being bred sober men, as well as learning the useful, honourable, and important employment of a mariner.

The Society corresponds regularly with all the masters, on the subject of the boys, and enters minutely into every necessary circumstance relating to them respectively, that nothing may be wanted which can contribute to promote their welfare.

If any boy ſhould be diſcharged, (of which diſcharge he muſt aſk his captain for a certificate) and not turned over to a nother ſhip, before he is in a capacity to provide for himſelf, he may be aſſured of finding kind friends and protectors in this Society; and if it pleaſes God, they will make proviſion for ſuch young perſons, either by land or ſea; it being intended that after ſerving the King, no one of them ſhall be left in the leaſt diſtreſs.

By order of the Committee.

Clerk.

No. XIII.

Form of application to the members of the Society who may moſt probably procure maſters.

SIR,

I AM ordered to acquaint you, that ſeveral boys are now attending at this office in ſearch of maſters in the merchant's ſervice, the coaſting and coal trades, fiſhing ſmacks, *&c.* and that in want of ſuch maſters the Society would be glad of maſters in any maritime trades, ſuch as rope-makers, boat-builders, oar-makers, block-makers, ſail-makers, anchor ſmiths, &c. or to ſerve in boats or lighters. The committee is anxious for an opportunity

portunity of placing them out, not doubting but they will behave in ſuch a manner as to become uſeful and acceptable in their reſpective ſervices and apprenticeſhips.

This may prove no leſs advantageous to the public, than to themſelves; and as you are a member of this Society, and a zealous friend to the diſtreſſed, who for want of employment, are in danger of becoming victims to the laws of their country, you will be ſo good to intereſt yourſelf with your acquaintance and connections, to engage owners or maſters of ſhips, and any others who may find fit employment, to take boys, in order to the happy end propoſed. I am, with great reſpect,

By order of the Committee,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

Clerk.

Marine Society's Office over
the Royal Exchange, the
of 177

No. XIV.

Form of Advertiſement inviting Maſters.

MARINE SOCIETY

For clothing diſtreſt boys to ſerve at ſea, ſupported by voluntary contribution.

From their Office, over the
Royal-Exchange, the
of 177

NOTICE is hereby given, that many poor and diſtreſt boys now appear at this office in want of maſters, deſiring to ſerve at ſea as apprentices in the merchants ſervice, the coal trade, the coaſting trade, Fiſhing ſmacks, lightermen, watermen, or any maritime trades: Alſo as ſervants on board the king's ſhips, or as apprentices to warrant officers of ſhips in ordinary.

Application may be made here for ſervants or apprentices, between the hours of eleven and three, every day, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Letters are received by me, directed at this office, or at John's Coffee-houſe, near the Royal Exchange.

By order of the Committee,

Clerk.

No. XV.

No. XV.

Petition for Girls.

To the Chairman, Treasurer, and Committee, of the worthy Marine Society.

The PETITION of
of the Parish of
living at

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner is a (*a*) and has children, of whom are girls, and between the age of eleven and thirteen years; and understanding that your Society hath a sum of money bequeathed by *will* for the purpose of putting out annually, in the months of June and July, a small number of poor girls to trades, whereby they can get a livelihood; and your Petitioner being in real need of assistance, in order to place out his (*b*) daughter to a sober person, in a proper manner, so that she may be taken effectual care of, and have an opportunity of being perfectly satisfied on this point; and hoping

(*a*) His or her trade. (*b*) Or her.

hoping that he ſhall be able to find out ſuch perſon as a maſter or miſtreſs as will be agreeable to you.

Therefore he humbly prays that you will be pleaſed to take his circumſtances into conſideration, and upon due information of the morals of the perſon he ſhall recommend, and alſo her abilities to inſtruct his child in a trade, and preſerve in her mind the fear of God, that you will allow her the benefits of your charity, and give her clothing and good books, with an apprentice-fee to the maſter or miſtreſs, in ſuch proportion and manner as you ſhall think moſt proper.

And your Petitioner ſhall ever pray.

Recommended by me A. B. (*a*)

living in

as a proper object for your charity.

London, the of 17

No. XVI.

(*a*) His or her trade.

No. XVI.

Instructions to the Girls placed out according to the bequest of *William Hickes*, Esq;

Marine Society's Office over the Royal Exchange.

INSTRUCTIONS to upon her being indentured as an apprentice by this Corporation to of on the day of in the year 177 she being years of age, and to serve seven years. N. B. She promising to read them at least every Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

IT having pleased the Almighty to make this Corporation the instrument of his providence to you, it is proper to remind you, that you are chosen, when many other girls have been dismissed. You are an orphan, and in most distress, and your parents still poorer than theirs. By being thus provided for, it is hoped you will be the happy instrument of preserving others, and of relieving the wants of your parents, relations and friends, in case they should be in need in their old age. This is a debt which you owe to them for the care they have taken of you in your infancy and childhood.

Being very young, you are put out by virtue of a lawful indenture to ſerve ſeven years, during which time you oblige yourſelf to be faithful and obedient to all the lawful commands of your maſter, (*a*) and particularly to learn the trade which he (*b*) now uſeth, and he (*c*) engages to teach you in the beſt manner he (*d*) is able.

You promiſe to be honeſt, vigilant, and faithful. Chriſtians are bound to be ſo by a much ſtronger obligation than an indenture, even the laws of Chriſt, your Mediator with God, and the Redeemer of the world; and this under the penalty of eternal puniſhment: therefore we conjure you, in the name of the living God, not to commit any vice, or cut out work for a bitter repentance.

Drunkenneſs is very horrible and dangerous in a man; but if a *woman* ever takes to drinking ſhe is undone: the conſequences of being drunk, is generally fatal to her. A woman thrown off her guard by ſtrong drink, is in the greateſt danger of becoming a proſtitute, the ſad and deplorable effects of which, is ſeen in the perſons of numbers of young women, who through idleneſs, or petulancy of temper, or the fooliſh temptation of tawdry dreſs, or trifling amuſements, expoſe themſelves to all the miſery that can be deſcribed. Proſtitution generally brings on the fatal diſeaſe, which cuts

(*a*) Or miſtreſs. (*b*) or ſhe. (*c*) or ſhe. (*d*) or ſhe.

cuts them off in the prime of their life. Even the *cure* of the *foul diſeaſe* is, for the moſt part, ſoon followed by a conſumption. Take great care not to judge for yourſelf into whoſe company you ſhall go, whether of men or women, young or old, but conſult your maſter or miſtreſs and your parents, or ſuch friends as have good characters and know the world, and who you ſhould truſt yourſelf with. There are many temptations to wickedneſs, to guard againſt which, the only ſafe way is to fly from them.

You are not to abſent yourſelf from your maſter or miſtreſs by day or night. Do not expoſe yourſelf to be carried before a magiſtrate to be puniſhed with public diſgrace, or ſtill more unfortunately to be diſcharged, and ſubject yourſelf to become a vagabond.

Conſider how much your own happineſs is concerned in abſtaining from vices of every kind, particularly, playing when ſent on errands; not returning home in due time, and ſuch like: theſe cannot fail of exciting reſentment on the part of your maſter or miſtreſs and your friends.

Liars are properly called children of the devil, and lying is the beginning of every thing that is bad. Always ſpeak the truth, though you may have done a wrong thing, for by the ſincere confeſſion of it, you will eaſily obtain for-

giveneſs, whereas if you add another greater fault, which is that of lying, you will forfeit all confidence, and at length never be believed, eſteemed, nor truſted.

On the other hand, if you are careful to obey the commandments of God, you will obey thoſe of your maſter and miſtreſs alſo; and you may be well aſſured, that in the ſame degree that you reſpect them, and are diligent in their ſervice, they will ſhew their regard for you, and treat you with the love of a parent to a child, and make you as happy as they can.

The Governors of this Corporation, or their Committee, meet often, but particularly on Thurſdays, and will always be ready to hear any juſt complaint which you have to make; but they are equally bound by juſtice, to ſee that you do your duty to your maſter and miſtreſs.

Be true to yourſelf, and you will never be falſe to God or your fellow-creatures. Above all things be conſtant in your prayers, morning and evening, (whether you uſe theſe that follow or any others) that the bleſſing of God may attend you night and day. It is thus, that your labour will be ſweet, and your life chearful; for whilſt you are aſſured that you are performing the will of *God*, and that *He* is your friend, how can you fail of joy and ſatisfaction? May the Great God of heaven and earth, in his

his boundleſs mercy and goodneſs, through Jeſus Chriſt, protect and preſerve you always!

Morning Prayer.

O Lord God Almighty, accept my humble thanks for thy care of me in the night paſt: give me thy grace, and continue thy mercy and compaſſion to me. Keep me this day from all harm, and help my endeavours to behave myſelf humbly, ſoberly, and godly, that I may always pleaſe thee in thought, word, and deed. This I beg for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt my Redeemer, in whoſe moſt bleſſed name I further offer up my prayer.

OUR Father which art in heaven: hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory; for ever and ever. *Amen.*

Or this.

O Merciful Father, and God of my life, I beſeech thee give me an awful reverence of thy majeſty, that I may tremble and be afraid of offending thee. Grant me a ſteady reſolution to guard myſelf from all evil, that I may enjoy a good conſcience, and never fall into that dreadful and everlaſting puniſhment which waits on impenitent ſinners. This I beg, O Lord, for the ſake of my Saviour and Redeemer, Jeſus Chriſt, in whoſe moſt bleſſed name I further offer up my petition. Our Father, &c.

Or this.

O Merciful God, the Almighty Protector of mankind, who from day to day preſerveſt my life; I beſeech thee to accept my prayer: I am going into a world ſurrounded by ſnares, and beſet with temptations: let my remembrance of the repeated mercies which thou haſt already ſhewn to me, and the hopes of thy future favour, arm me with watchfulneſs and reſolution. O guard me from all evil! Keep the door of my lips, that I may ſpeak the truth from my heart, and never offend againſt any one of thy righteous laws. This I beg, O merciful Father, for the ſake of thy dear Son

Jeſus

Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer, in whose most blessed name I further pray. Our Father, &c.

Evening Prayer.

O Lord God Almighty, I beseech thee in thy great mercy to forgive all the sins which I have committed against thee this day, whether in thought, word, or deed. Give me a due sense of all my misdeeds. Defend me against all the dangers of the night, and in thy good time, O God, bring me to everlasting rest, for Jesus Christ his sake, in whose ever-blessed name I offer up my evening sacrifice. Our Father, &c.

Or this.

O God, my Almighty Creator and Preserver, accept my humblest thanks for thy protection, and all the blessings which I daily receive at thy hand. Forgive the sins which I have committed against thee this day, and make me, hereafter, afraid and ashamed to do any thing that is wrong. Let me constantly remember that thou art present every where, both night and day, and that all my thoughts, words, and actions, are open to thy view. This I beg for the sake of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, in whose holy name I further pray. Our Father, &c.

Or

Or this.

O Merciful and tender Father, I now lie down to reſt, in humble confidence that thy goodneſs will keep me in ſafety; that I may ariſe refreſhed with ſleep, in health and ſtrength of body and mind, and fit to perform my duty: and when my preſent life is ended, O Lord receive my ſoul into that happy ſtate which thou haſt prepared for thoſe who obey thy commandments. This I beg through Jeſus Chriſt who died upon the croſs, that through my obedience to his laws, I may be redeemed from my ſins, and inherit everlaſting happineſs in the life to come, and in whoſe moſt holy name I further pray. Our Father, &c.

No. XVI *.

Girls Indenture.

THIS Indenture of three parts, made the day of in the year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord *George* the third, by the grace of God of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, king, defender of the faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and

and Between the *Marine Society* of the first part, and A. B. a poor distressed girl, of the age of years, or thereabouts, of the second part, and C. D. of the parish of
in the county of
of the third part. Whereas *William Hicks*, late a member of the company of merchants adventurers of *England*, residing in the city of *Hamburgh*, in and by his last will and testament, gave and bequeathed to the *Marine Society* in *London* a considerable sum of money, and directed that in time of war, the produce thereof should be applied in fitting out poor able-bodied boys to serve on board of British ships of war, to be trained up for sailors; and he also directed, that in time of peace the annual produce of his said legacy should be employed and laid out for fitting poor boys *and girls*, near upon a like number of each, to proper trades, whereby they might be enabled to get their livelihood in an honest way: *And whereas* by an act of parliament made and passed in the twelfth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord *George* the third, intitled, " *An act for incorporating the* " *members of a Society, commonly called* THE " MARINE SOCIETY, *and their successors,* " *to be elected as therein is mentioned, and for the* " *better impowering and enabling them to carry on*

" *their charitable and useful designs*;" It is (amongst other things) enacted and declared, that all and every such sum and sums of money, to which the said *Marine Society* is or may be intitled, under or by virtue of the said will, together with the interest, dividends, and produce thereof, shall be, and is and are thereby, fully and absolutely vested in the said thereby erected Corporation, and that the said Corporation at any General Court or Courts to be held in pursuance of the said act, should have, and the same was thereby vested with full power and authority, from time to time, to apply and dispose thereof, and of every part thereof, to and for the charitable purposes of the said Corporation, pursuant to the will of the said *William Hickes: And it is also further enacted*, " That every indenture, whereby any *child* or *children* respectively shall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, be bound an appentice or apprentices, or otherwise placed out by the said Corporation, shall be good and valid, to all intents and purposes, although the same be not stamped with any other stamp than a single sixpenny stamp."

Now this indenture witnesseth, that the *Marine Society*, by and with the consent and approbation of E. F. (Father or Mother, &c.) have put,

put, placed out, and bound, and by theſe preſents do put, place out, and bind the ſaid A. B. apprentice to the ſaid C. D. with him (or her) to dwell from the day of the date of theſe preſents, for and during the full term and time of years: And it is hereby agreed amongſt all the parties hereto, that during all the ſaid term and time the ſaid A. B. her ſaid maſter (or miſtreſs) faithfully ſhall and will ſerve, in all ſuch lawful buſineſs as the ſaid A. B. ſhall be put unto by command of her ſaid maſter (or miſtreſs) according to the power, wit, and ability of her the ſaid A. B. his (or her) lawful ſecrets ſhe ſhall and will keep, and ſhall and will demean and behave herſelf honeſtly, orderly, and obediently in all things, towards her ſaid maſter (or miſtreſs) and honeſtly and orderly towards the reſt of the family of the ſaid C. D. during the ſaid term and time. And the ſaid C. D. for and in conſideration of the ſum of of lawful money of *Great Britain*, by the ſaid *Marine Society* paid, laid out, and expended, in the clothing, fitting and placing out the ſaid A. B. to the ſaid C. D. as aforeſaid; and alſo for and in conſideration of the ſum of of like lawful money, by the ſaid *Marine Society* in hand paid to the ſaid C. D. at or before the ſealing and delivery

of theſe preſents, (the payment and expenditure of which ſaid ſums of and the ſaid C. D. doth hereby confeſs, teſtify and acknowledge) he (or ſhe) the ſaid C. D. for him (or herſelf) his (or her) heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe, and agree, to and with the ſaid *Marine Society*, that he (or ſhe) the ſaid C. D. ſhall and will, during all the term and time aforeſaid, in the art, myſtery, and occupation of a which he (or ſhe, or his wife) now uſeth and exerciſeth, to the utmoſt of his (or her) ſkill, in the beſt manner he (or ſhe) is able, teach, inſtruct, and inform, or cauſe to be well and ſufficiently taught, inſtructed, and informed, the ſaid A. B. and in every matter and thing relating thereto. And further, that he (or ſhe) the ſaid C. D. his (or her) executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall and will, during all the term and time aforeſaid, find, provide, and allow unto and for the ſaid apprentice, competent and ſufficient meat, drink and apparel, lodging and waſhing, and all other things neceſſary and fit for an apprentice. And alſo, that he (or ſhe) the ſaid C. D. his (or her) executors, or adminiſtrators, at his (or her) or their own proper expence, ſhall and will provide, and deliver unto and for the ſaid apprentice, immediately upon the expiration

ation of her ſaid apprenticeſhip, double apparel of all ſorts, good and new; and ſhall and will give notice to the ſaid *Marine Society*, in caſe his (or her) ſaid apprentice ſhall die, or at any time or times abſcond during the ſaid apprenticeſhip, without delay. And for the conſiderations aforeſaid, and the more to induce and encourage the ſaid C. D. his (or her) executors and adminiſtrators, to treat and uſe the ſaid A. B. with humanity and care, and inſtruct her in the ſaid buſineſs or myſtery, the ſaid *Marine Society* doth by theſe preſents declare, that if the ſaid A. B. ſhall remain and continue with the ſaid C. D. as ſuch apprentice as aforeſaid, for the ſpace of twelve calendar months from the date of theſe preſents, and ſhall then by the ſaid C. D. be produced at the office of the ſaid Society; and if the ſaid C. D. ſhall then prove to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Society, that the ſaid A. B. hath, during all the ſaid twelve months, been treated in every reſpect to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Society; that then, and in ſuch caſe (but not otherwiſe) the Treaſurer of the ſaid Society ſhall be directed to pay to the ſaid C. D. his (or her) executors or adminiſtrators, the ſum of of lawful money of *Great-Britain*. In witneſs whereof the ſaid *Marine Society* have hereunto cauſed their common ſeal to be

 affixed;

affixed; and the ſaid A. B. and C. D. have hereunto ſet their hand and ſeal the day and year firſt above written.

Sealed with the Seal of the *Marine Society*, being firſt duly ſtampt.

Sealed and delivered by the abovenamed A. B. and C. D. in the preſence of

No. XVII.

The books uſed by the Society are,

NO. 1. The *Rough Entry Book* of Boys ſent as Servants on board his Majeſty's Ships.

In this book is inſerted the Number. Name. Age. Stature. Parents, or friends. Where living. What employment the boy had. Whom ſerved. When ſent on board. To whom. Ship's name. What Officer. Where lying.

No. 2.

No. 2. The *Fair Entry Book of the Boys* ſent as Servants as above.

This is a fair tranſcript of No. 1.

No. 3. *An Alphabet* for the above.

In which the number, name of the boy and ſhip, are ſpecified in alphabetical order.

No. 4. The *Rough Regiſter of Apprentices.*

In this is alſo inſerted every particular that is neceſſary, relating to the apprentice and maſter,

No. 5. The *Fair Regiſter of Apprentices.*

Is a fair tranſcript of No. 4.

No. 6. An *Alphabet for Ditto.*

In which the number, name of the boy and maſter, are inſerted in alphabetical order.

No. 7. The *Subſcription Book.*

This book contains the names of the ſubſcribers; the ſums ſubſcribed; the dates when paid; the initial letters of the bankers names who received the reſpective ſums; a particular column for annual ſubſcriptions.

No. 8. The *Annual Subſcription Book.*

In which is inſerted the names of the annual ſubſcribers, where living, to what time due, and ſum paid: this conſiſts of a number of printed liſts, whereby it ſhall appear, whether the ſubſcribers of the two reſpective half years have paid, and the date when.

No. 9.

No. 9. *Rough Minute Book.*

In this book minutes are made of the orders, resolutions, reports, orders for payments, and all other business taken under the consideration of the Committee.

No. 10. The *Fair Minute Book.*

In which the minutes from the Rough Book are copied fair. These are read and confirmed by the Chairman at the subsequent meeting of the next Committee.

No. 11. *Rough Register of Girls.*

In which is taken down the names of those who petition for relief upon Mr. Hickes's will, and such particulars as are necessary, relating to the situation of the object. From this book the candidates are elected, in the month of June or July only, according to the degree of their poverty, and the probability of their succeeding in their apprenticeship.

No. 12. *Fair Register of Girls.*

In which is inserted the names of such girls as are apprenticed out, the age, stature, with whom, where living, by whom recommended, when indentured out, to whom, what trade, the master or mistress, by whom recommended, the number of years to serve, and all other *necessary* remarks and observations.

No. 13. *Rough Caſh Book.*

This book is kept by the Deputy-Treaſurer, in which is entered, debtor and creditor, all drafts upon the Treaſurer, and all diſburſements on account of the Society, and it lies before the Committee, whenever they meet.

No. 14. *Fair Caſh Book.*

This is a fair tranſcript of the Rough Caſh-Book, No. 13. which is journalized and poſted away monthly to the reſpective accounts in the Leidger.

No. 15. The *Journal.*

In which all the monthly accounts from the Caſh-Book, are journalized in the Italian method of book-keeping.

No. 16. The *Leidger.*

In which all the accounts, under their particular titles, are poſted from the Journal.

No. 17. The *Copy Book of Letters.*

In which are copied regularly all letters ordered to be written.

No. 18. *Account of Slops.*

Kept in a regular manner, debitting for the receipt, and crediting for the iſſue, viz. Dutch caps, ſtockings, worſted caps, buckles, buttons, knives, cockades, needles and thread, *Kerſeys*, *Half-thicks.* Theſe ſeveral articles are bought

bought in quantities; the two laſt are iſſued to the ſlopmen, to be made up, and conſequently debited them, to be deducted from their accounts when given in monthly.

No. 19. *Agenda Book.*

This book contains the heads of the buſineſs, which uſually are expreſſed as follows.

1. What letters have been received and anſwered.

2. Names of the boys fitted out during the paſt week, the ſame being entered in the regiſter, which is produced.

3. The names, ages, ſtature, and quality of the boys attending for maſters, diſtinguiſhing thoſe whoſe circumſtances have been enquired after, and what information is obtained concerning them ſpecified in the memorandum-book, kept by the meſſenger.

4. What maſters require boys, their names and ſhips, and if enquired after and found proper. If any boy choſen, the name of the maſter ſet againſt the boy's name.

5. What ſubſcriptions received, and into what banker's hands paid, as per Subſcription-Book.

6. Bills ready for payment, if any.

7. Complaints from whom, if any.

No. 20. *Receipt Book.*

In which all receipts for payments are given.

No. 21.

No. 21. The *Clerk's Account of petty Expences.*

This book contains all the petty expences of the Society, and is carried away monthly by the Deputy-Treasurer, into the Cash-Book.

No. 22. *Draft Book.*

This is composed of copper-plate forms of drafts, with blanks to fill up, to be signed by three in Committee, when used.

No. XVIII.

Form of Legacy.

I Give and bequeath to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Corporation called THE MARINE SOCIETY, the sum of for the use of the said Marine Society. And I do hereby charge and make liable all my personal estates for the payment thereof.

LIST

LIST

OF

GOVERNORS, SUBSCRIBERS, &c. from May 1769.

Those marked g, are Governors by Act of Incorporation; a, are annual subscribers; c, are of the Committee.

A.

		l.	s.	d.
	MR. Samuel Agar —	2	12	6
g, a	John Julius Angerstein, Esq;	2	2	0
g, a, c	Michael Adolphus, Esq;	2	2	0
g, c	Capt. Philip Affleck —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
a	Paul Agutter, Esq; —	2	2	0
	J. A. — — —	2	2	0
a	Paul Amsinck, Esq; —	2	2	0
	St. Andrews Parish with one boy — —	2	10	0

B.

		l.	s.	d.
	Earl of Buckinghamſhire	25	0	0
	Lord Willoughby de Broke	5	5	0
	Lord Beauchamp — —	10	10	0
	John Barker, Eſq; —	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d ſubſcription —	5	5	0
	Roger Boehm, Eſq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Mr. Richard Bradſhaw —	4	0	0
	Daniel Bane, Eſq; —	5	5	0
g, c,	Capt. Thomas Bennett —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
a	William Braund, Eſq; —	2	2	0
	Edmund Boehm, Eſq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — —	2	2	0
	Hon. William Bateman, Eſq;	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
	Mr. John Bland — —	2	2	0
	Mr. Ben. Barnett — —	2	2	0
	William Boys, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital — —	5	5	0
	H. B. by Mr. Gonſales -	2	2	0
a	I. H. Browne, Eſq; —	5	5	0
g, c	John Blackburn, Eſq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
a	The Hon. Philip Bouverie, Eſq;	3	3	0
	Benjamin Branfill, Eſq; -	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0

		l.	s.	d.
	Henry Baker, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Matthew Buckle, Esq; —	10	10	0
	George Brough, Esq; —	5	5	0
	A. B. — — —	10	10	0
g, a	Frederick Bull, Esq; —	5	5	0
	A. B. — — —	2	2	0
g, a, c	Anthony Bacon, Esq; —	5	5	0
	J. B. by Freeman Flower, Esq;	5	5	0
a	William Browne, Esq; —	2	2	0
	A. B. — — —	5	5	0
	Mr. George Bowen —	2	2	0
a	A. B. — — —	2	2	0
	A. B. with a boy — —	1	11	6
	St. Botolph's Aldgate, with 3 boys — — —	6	0	0
	St. Bartholomew's Parish, with 1 boy — — —	2	0	0

Worshipful Companies, Communities, Association Clubs, and Collections.

The Worshipful Company of Grocers —	100	0	0
Clothworkers	100	0	0
Goldsmiths -	100	0	0
Drapers —	100	0	0
Salters —	50	0	0
Stationers —	40	0	0
The Hon. East-India Company	50	0	0
West-India Merchants ——	100	0	0
Ditto, 2d subscription —	100	0	0

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Worſhipful the Mayor and Aldermen of Lincoln —	21	0	0
The Society of Merchants trading to Africa — — —	60	0	0
A Collection from the Underwriters at New-Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe — — —	242	11	0
Collection from the Gentlemen uſing Jonathan's Coffee-Houſe	138	17	9
Ditto from the Gentlemen at Tom's Coffee-Houſe —	24	3	0
Ditto from the Gentlemen of the Club at Almack's — —	54	12	0
New-Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe —	2	2	0
Ditto — — — —	1	1	0
Two Gentlemen of an Evening-Society, being a Wager won	15	15	0
Two Gentlemen of Almack's Club	10	10	0
Balance of the Corſican Subſcription, by the Hands of Meſſrs. Trecothick and Vaughan —	109	11	9
Balance of the Account remaining of the Contribution for the ſufferers at Bridge-Town, Barbadoes, by the Hands of Mr. John Ryland — — —	17	18	10
Managers of a public Entertainment at the Diſpoſal of the Bp. of London, and given by him	70	16	0
Fine of a Hackney Coachman -	0	5	0

	l.	s.	d.
Reconciliation of a Quarrel, ſent from Guildhall — —	1	1	0
Received for an old Bed ſold, belonging to the Society — —	2	0	0
The Remains of a Prize of a joint Ticket in the Lottery, by a Gentleman — — —	4	4	0

C.

g, c	Lord Clive — —	210	0	0
a	Lord Coleraine — —	5	5	0
	John Campbell Eſq; —	5	5	0
	Mr. Samuel Croſsley —	2	0	0
	Ditto, 2d Subſcription —	1	1	0
	Ditto, 3d Subſcription —	1	1	0
a	Nathaniel Caſtleton, Eſq;	2	2	0
g	John Cornwall, Eſq; —	10	0	0
a	Alexander Champion, Eſq;	3	3	0
	Mr. Joſeph Carter —	2	10	0
	Michael Conway, Eſq; -	2	2	0
	James Clutterbuck, Eſq;	20	0	0
	John Coxe, Eſq; —	2	2	0
	Thomas Crowley, Eſq; -	2	12	0
	Mr. John Clarke — —	2	10	0
a	Mr. Richard Clay — —	2	2	0
a	Dr. Peter Calvert — —	2	2	0
a	F. Charlton, Eſq; — —	3	3	0

g, a Lewis

		l.	s.	d.
g, a	Lewis Cheauvet, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Capt. Luke Coats — —	1	1	0
	G. C. — — —	1	1	0
	Mr. John Clarke — —	2	10	0
	George Chad, Esq; —	10	10	0
	J. C. — — —	2	2	0

D.

g, a, c	Sir William Dolben, Bart.	5	5	0
g, a, c	John Dorrien, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Thomas Dinely, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	5	5	0
	John Delme, Esq; —	10	10	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	10	0	0
	John Damer, Esq; —	5	5	0
	George Drake, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Deborah — — —	20	0	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription -	30	0	0
	T. D. Charing-Cross —	2	2	0
	M. D. by Mr. Gonsales	10	10	0
a	The Hon. Capt. Digby -	3	3	0
a	William Davidson, Esq;	2	2	0

E.

g, a	John Elliot, Esq; — —	5	5	0
	Exec. of Geo. Eckersale, Esq;	20	0	0
a	Thomas Ewer, Esq; —	2	2	0

 g, c Free-

F.

		l.	s.	d.
g, c	Freeman Flower, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Thomas Fletcher, Esq; -	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	T. Edward Freeman, Esq;	10	10	0
	Mr. Robert Frost — —	2	10	0
	Messrs. Fullagar and Todd	10	10	0
	J. and D. Franco — —	5	5	0
	Aaron Franks, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Walter Fletcher, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	5	5	0
a	Thomas Farrer, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Thomas Frazer, Esq; —	2	2	0
a	J. F. Esq; — —	2	2	0
	Mr. John Fontaine —	2	10	0
	Mr. F. — —	3	3	0

G.

g, a, c	Jacob Gonsales, Esq; —	10	10	0
	Lady Elizabeth Germaine	10	10	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	10	10	0
	Mr. Charles Green, an overplus of a Tavern Reckoning	3	10	0
g, c	Rev. Dr. Samuel Glasse -	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0

Francis

		l.	s.	d.
	Francis Gregg, Esq; of Putney	3	3	0
g	Mr. Francis Gregg —	3	3	0
g, a, c	Charles Grey, Esq; —	2	2	0
a	Ambrose Goddard, Esq; -	2	2	0
	Messrs. Gosling and Clive	10	10	0
	Samuel Barnard Graff, Esq;	5	5	0
	Jacob Gompertz, Esq; —	2	2	0
	George Grey, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Dr. Goddard — —	2	2	0
	H. G. — — —	10	0	0
	St. Giles's Parish, with 11 Boys — — —	27	10	0

H.

g, a	Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley, Esq;	2	2	0
g, c	Jonas Hanway, Esq; —	4	4	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
g, a	Thomas Hanway, Esq; -	3	3	0
	John Hyde, Esq; — —	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	5	5	0
g	Robert Hunter, Esq; —	5	5	0
	John Hayward, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Benjamin Hopkins, Esq;	5	5	0
	Mr. Michael Harris —	1	1	0
	John Hankey, Esq; —	2	2	0
	John Harrison, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Hon. Felton Hervey, Esq;	5	5	0
	William Hotham, Esq; -	5	5	0
	Samuel Hood, Esq; —	10	10	0

Samuel

			l.	s.	d.
	Samuel Horne, Esq;	—	5	5	0
	Mr. Francis Hilton	—	2	10	0
a	Edward Hooper, Esq;	—	3	3	0
	M. H. — —	—	10	0	0
a	John Hatsel, Esq;	—	3	3	0

I.

a	Philip Jackson, Esq;	—	2	2	0
g, c	Michael James, Esq;	—	5	5	0
	John Jackson, Esq;	—	2	2	0
	Robert Jones, Esq;	—	2	2	0
a	Robert Johnson, Esq;	—	2	2	0
	Edward Jekyl, Esq;	—	5	5	0
	St. James's Parish, with 9 Boys — —	—	20	10	0
	St. John's Zachary's Parish, with 1 Boy — —		2	10	0
	Sundry Interests received from May 1769, to Midsummer 1772.	—	827	4	8

K.

	John Kirkman, Esq;	—	5	5	0
	Mr. Kirk —	—	2	10	0

L.

	P. L. Esq; —	—	100	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Lucas	—	10	10	0

Daniel

		l.	s.	d.
	Daniel Baruch Lousada, Esq;	3	3	0
	Mr. James Lodge — —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Mr. John Lodge — —	5	5	0
	Lionel Lyde, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Sir Robert Ladbroke —	10	0	0
g, a, c	Beeston Long, Esq; —	5	5	0
	John Luther, Esq; —	5	5	0
	Elias Lindo, Esq; — —	5	5	0
a	Thomas Lane, Esq; —	2	2	0
a	Charles Long, Esq; —	5	5	0
	T. L. — — —	2	10	0
a	William Lock, Esq; —	2	2	0
	C. L. Esq; — — —	3	3	0

M.

g, a, c	Hon. Cha. Marsham, Esq;	5	5	0
a	Hon. Harriot Marsham -	3	3	0
g, c	Timothy Mangles, Esq; -	5	5	0
g, a, c	Sir William Mayne, Bart.	5	5	0
	Joseph Mellish, Esq; —	20	0	0
	Mr. James Mather —	5	5	0
g, c	James Mathias, Esq; —	10	10	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	10	10	0
	Ditto, 3d Subscription —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Messrs. Maitland and Co.	10	10	0
a	Messrs. Mayne and Co. -	2	2	0

Mr.

		l.	s.	d.
	Mr. James Mylit — —	2	0	0
	Sir John Major — —	10	10	0
	Ditto, 2d Subſcription —	10	10	0
	Capt. Moxon — —	1	1	0
	Jacob Moſes, and Raphael Franco — —	5	5	0
	Hannel Mendes Da Coſta	4	4	0
g, a	Dr. Manningham — —	3	3	0
	John Mackay, Eſq; —	2	2	0
	T. M. — —	2	2	0
	Mocater and Keyzer —	4	4	0
	Capt. Hen. Martin, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Intrepid — —	5	5	0
	John Henry Mertins, Eſq;	5	5	0
a	William Mackinen, Eſq;	2	2	0
	St. Margaret's Pariſh, with 9 Boys — —	20	0	0

N.

g, a, c	Robert Nettleton, Eſq; -	10	10	0
	Peter Noaillies, Eſq; —	10	10	0
g, a, c	Thomas Naſh, Eſq; —	2	2	0
	Naſh, Petrie, and Eddowes	10	10	0
	Noah, Daniel, and Job -	50	0	0
	Ditto, 2d Subſcription —	50	0	0
	Abram Fernandes Nunes, Eſq;	5	5	0
	Meſſrs. Neave and Willett	21	0	0
a	Ditto — — —	5	5	0

Gregory

O.

		l.	s.	d.
g, c	Gregory Olive, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Edward Ommanney, Esq;	2	2	0

P.

g, a, c	Sir George Pococke, K. B.	5	5	0
	Frederick Pigou, Esq; —	2	2	0
	Hugh Pigott, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	William Pocock, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	John Purling, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Hugh Pallifer, Esq; —	3	3	0
a	Charles Pearce, Esq; —	2	2	0
	J. P. — — —	5	5	0
	Lucas Pepys, Esq; —	2	2	0
	J. P. — — — —	3	3	0
a	Robert Pett, Esq; — —	2	2	0
a	Mr. Paterson — —	2	2	0

R.

g, c	Robert Lord Romney —	20	0	0
a	Ditto — — —	10	10	0
a	Earl Radnor — —	5	5	0
g	John Anthony Rucher, Esq;	20	0	0
	Capt. Richardson returned upon the transfer of a Boy	2	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
	Mr. Thomas Randall —	2	2	0
	Daniel Richards, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Mr. Robert Raikes —	2	2	0
	William Reynolds, Esq;	21	0	0
	Charles Rose, Esq; —	10	10	0

S.

	Earl Shaftsbury — —	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	5	5	0
	Capt. John Stevens —	2	0	0
	Capt. Thomas Saville —	2	0	0
a	Alexander Scott, Esq; —	2	2	0
g, c	Mr. Robert Sherson —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Mr. William Scoles —	3	3	0
g, c	John Smith, Esq; of Great St. Helen's — —	50	0	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
a	Mr. William Stevens —	5	5	0
	Luke Spence, Esq; —	2	2	0
	Phineas Sera, Esq; —	5	5	0
g	William Stead, Esq; —	10	10	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0
	Mr. James Saunderson —	2	2	0
	Ditto, 2d Subscription —	2	2	0
	Richard Spry, Esq; —	5	5	0
a	Lawrence Sullivan, Esq; -	5	5	0
	William Scullard, Esq; -	5	5	0

Daniel

		l.	s.	d.
	Daniel Smith, Esq; —	21	0	0
	J. S. — — —	21	0	0
	Richard Scrimshire, Esq;	5	5	0
	John Scott, Esq; — —	2	2	0
	St. Saviour's Parish, with 1 Boy — — —	2	0	0

T.

g, a, c	Andrew Thomson, Esq; -	5	5	0
a	J. T. Esq; — —	2	2	0
	William Thornton, Esq;	3	3	0
	Godfrey Thornton, Esq;	3	3	0
a	Stephen Teissier, Esq —	2	2	0
	Mr. Tho. Tilney, returned upon the transfer of his Apprentice John Quin	2	0	0
	Samuel Turner, Esq; —	10	10	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
g, a, c	John Thornton, Esq; -	10	10	0
g, c	Barlow Trecothick, Esq;	50	0	0
	S. T. — — —	1	1	0
	G. P. T. — —	10	10	0
	Mr. John Turner — —	2	2	0
	J. T. — — —	5	5	0

U.

	A Person unknown, by the Rev. Dr. Glasse — —	5	5	0
	Ditto, by Mr. B. — —	5	5	0

		l.	s.	d.
	A Perſon unknown —	1	1	0
	Ditto — — —	5	5	0
	Ditto — — —	2	10	0
	Ditto — — —	2	2	0

V.

g, a, c	Harry Verelſt, Eſq; —	5	5	0
	Henry Van Sittart, Eſq; -	5	5	0
	Mr. Tobias Vickers —	2	10	0

W.

	Hon. Thomas Willoughby	5	5	0
	John Wilkinſon, Eſq; —	2	2	0
g, c	Thomas Walker, Eſq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	3	3	0
	James Whitchurch, Eſq;	5	5	0
	Ditto, 2d Subſcription —	5	5	0
	Mr. James Whiſton —	2	2	0
	Mr. Benjamin Wood —	2	2	0
	Mrs. R. Wright — —	1	1	0
	Sir Timothy Waldo —	31	10	0
	The Rev. Mr. Whately -	2	10	0
	J. M. W. — —	10	10	0
g, a, c	Fowler Walker, Eſq; —	2	2	0
g, c	William Wood, Eſq; —	5	5	0
a	Ditto — — —	2	2	0

London

		l.	s.	d.
	London Workhouſe, with 11 boys — —	22	0	0
a	James Warner, Eſq; —	3	3	0
	Whittlebury Pariſh, Northamptonſhire, with 1 Boy	2	15	0
	E. W. — — —	3	3	0
	W. W. T. W. G. M. -	10	10	0
a	Paul Wentworth, Eſq; —	2	2	0
	Mr. Henry Sampſon Woodfall, being an Atonement for a Proſecution being dropped by Matthew Graves, Eſq; on Behalf of his Nephew, Robert Boyle Nicholas, Eſq; who had been moſt infamouſly traduced by the Publication of a Letter ſigned Otranto, in the Public Advertiſer of the 23d November, 1771. — —	50	0	0

Y.

	Hon. John Yorke — —	30	0	0

A LIST OF THE GOVERNORS of the MARINE SOCIETY, appointed by Act of Parliament.

Those marked *c*, are of the Committee.

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT LORD ROMNEY, L.L.D. F.R.S. *Arlington-street, Piccadilly.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ROBERT LORD CLIVE, *Berkley-square.*

Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart. *Park-street, Westminster.*

Sir GEORGE POCOCKE, K. B. *Charles-street, Berkley-square.*

BARLOW TRECOTHICK, Esq; *John-street, Bedford-Row.*

BEESTON LONG, Esq; *Bishopsgate-street.*

THOMAS NASH, Esq; *Cheapside.*

TREASURER.

JOHN THORNTON, Esq; *Clapham.*

DEPUTY-TREASURER.

JONAS HANWAY, Esq; *Red-Lion-square.*

Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, *Alderſgate-ſtreet.*

c Sir William Mayne, Bart. *King-ſtreet, St. James's.*

c Hon. Charles Marſham, *Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.*

c The Rev. Samuel Glaſſe, D. D. *at Greenford, near Southall, Middleſex.*

c Charles Gray, Eſq; *Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.*

Richard Oliver, Eſq; *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*

c Anthony Bacon, Eſq; *Copthall-Court, Throgmorton-ſtreet,*

John Julius Angerſtein, Eſq; *Auſtin-Fryars.*

c Michael Adolphus, Eſq; *Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly.*

c Philip Affleck, Eſq; *Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-Road.*

c John Blackburn, Eſq; *Scots-yard, Buſh-lane.*

Frederick Bull, Eſq; *Leadenhall-ſtreet.*

c Thomas Bennet, Eſq; *Bell-Dock, Wapping.*

Lewis Cheauvet, Eſq; *Throgmorton-ſtreet.*

c John Campbell, Eſq; *Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*

John Cornwall, Eſq; *King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-ſtreet.*

c John Dorrien, Eſq; *Billiter-ſquare.*

John Elliott, Eſq; *Lincolns-Inn-Fields.*

c Freeman Flower, Eſq; *Clapham.*

c Jacob Gonſales, Eſq; *Cree-Church-lane, Leadenhall-ſtreet.*

Francis Gregg, Eſq; *Skinner's-Hall, Dowgate-hill.*

Thomas

Thomas Hanway, Esq; *Red-Lion-square.*
c Robert Hunter, Esq; *Coleman-street.*
c Michael James, Esq; *Heydon-square, Minories.*
c John Lodge, Esq; *Little St. Helen's, Bishopsg.*
c John Levy, Esq; *St. Mary-Overie's-Church-yard, Southwark.*
c James Mathias, Esq; *Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.*
Dr. Thomas Maningham, *Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.*
c Timothy Mangles, Esq; *Heydon-square, Minories.*
Robert Nettleton, Esq; *Camberwell.*
c Gregory Olive, Esq; *Suffolk-lane, Cannon-str.*
c George Peters, Esq; *Old Bethlem.*
George Paterson, Esq; *East-Sheen, Surry.*
John Anthony Rucher, Esq; *Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.*
William Stead, Esq; *Tower-Hill.*
c John Smith, Esq; *Great St. Helen's.*
c Mr. Robert Sherson, *Lime-street.*
c Andrew Thomson, Esq; *Austin-Friars.*
c Harry Verelst, Esq; *St. James's-square.*
c William Wood, Esq; *Winchester-street.*
c Thomas Walker, Esq; *Soho-square.*
James Warner, Esq; *St. Alban's-street, Pall-Mall.*
c Fowler Walker, Esq; *Lincolns-Inn-New-sq.*

CLERK.

Mr. Charles Sulsh.

General

General Account of Receipts and Disbursements, from May 1769, to 25 June 1772.

Receipts.

Total of monies received, being Subscriptions, Interest-money, Bequests, &c. from May 1769, to 25 June, 1772. -	£. 6099	3	4

Disbursements.

809 distrest boys clothed and sent as servants to commanders and officers on board his Majesty's ships.				
387 Dittos, indentured out to owners and masters of ships in the merchants-service, coasting vessels, colliers, fishing smacks, &c.				
1196 including all charges, comes out at near 4*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* each boy -	5096	6	1	
25 distrest girls apprenticed out to trades, agreeable to Mr. Hickes's will -	126	3	10	
(N. B. There is yet due a second apprentice-fee on 22 girls, of 3*l.* each, which, together with the stamps to indentures, and other charges attending the same, makes up the half-part of the interest arising from the bequest of Mr. Hickes to 1771.)				
		5222	9	11
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	£. 876	13	5	